



Palestinian guerrillas and Syrian soldiers danced Wednesday in West Beirut during Bayram, or 'Id, a three-day festival that immediately follows the Ramadan month of fasting for Muslims.

## Israelis Say They Are Unwilling To Compromise on PLO Pullout

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
JERUSALEM — The Israeli government indicated Wednesday that it would accept no compromise on its demand for the evacuation of all Palestinian guerrillas from their stronghold in West Beirut.

The tough Israeli position was voiced by officials here following reports that U.S. and Arab leaders were examining proposals for temporary agreements on the Beirut crisis and some sort of recognition of Israel by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Defense Minister Ariel Sharon ruled out any "arrangement of interim agreements or separation of troops," and said Israel would reject any proposal "that may threaten or harm us elsewhere in order to make it easier" to settle the five-week-old standoff.

A senior Israeli official, who asked not to be named, said Israel had rejected demands by the PLO for an Israeli pullback from the outskirts of the Lebanese capital. He also dismissed a new plan for the PLO fighters to withdraw to the coastal city of Tripoli, about 50 miles (80 kilometers) north of Beirut. There is a large Palestinian camp near Tripoli.

"The PLO is not in any position to set conditions," the official said.

"The only subject we are prepared to talk about is the departure of the PLO from Lebanon," Israel was still waiting for a report from Washington on talks Tuesday between President Reagan and the foreign ministers of Syria and Saudi Arabia, but the official said first impressions from news reports were not encouraging.

The ministers, Abdel Halim Khaddam of Syria and Prince Saud al-Faisal of Saudi Arabia, outlined to Mr. Reagan a plan to move the estimated 6,000 PLO fighters in West Beirut to northern Lebanon before evacuating them to other Arab states, U.S. administration officials said.

Mr. Khaddam and Prince Saud stressed to Mr. Reagan that the concept had to be endorsed by the Arab League at a meeting to be held in the next few days, U.S. officials said.

The American officials said they were sending the proposals to the U.S. presidential envoy, Philip C. Habib, in Beirut for discussion with Lebanese government authorities, who presumably will raise the proposals with the PLO.

Officials in Washington said they do not believe that the Lebanese authorities will agree to the ideas unless they are guaranteed

that the movement of the PLO forces to northern Lebanon will only be temporary and that other Arab states will accept the guerrillas.

No Arab state has said it would take the PLO fighters. But Prince Saud said Monday that Iraq and Algeria had agreed to do so. And officials in Jerusalem said Syria, Egypt and possibly Saudi Arabia also might take groups.

2 Weeks More

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Menachem Begin was quoted as telling the Tel Aviv daily Ma'ariv that the Beirut crisis might not be resolved for another two to three weeks. But he insisted that the Palestinian guerrillas "have to leave Beirut to the last man in some way or another."

In Beirut on Wednesday, demonstrators poured out of mosques in the Muslim-dominated Western sector in the first organized public protest there against both the Israeli and PLO presences.

Guerrillas fired into the air in an effort to thwart the march, but the demonstrators pressed on over embankments and through barricades to reach Lebanon's Parliament building in the no-man's land between the Muslim and Christian sectors.

## Apparent Stalemate in Gulf War Is Victory for Iraq, U.S. Aides Say

By Philip Taubman  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — After a week of heavy fighting, Iraq appears to have achieved a limited but important military victory in its war with Iran by blunting a major offensive and forcing a stand-off, according to U.S. officials.

"On Wednesday, Iraq said it repelled an Iranian air attack on Baghdad and shot down one of the raiding F-4 Phantom jets. The Associated Press reported, Iran said its planes succeeded in bombing oil facilities in Baghdad."

While cautioning that the eventual outcome of the war remained in doubt, Reagan administration officials who have been monitoring the fighting said Tuesday that Iraq's successful defense of its territory had turned the momentum in its favor.

They said that Iranian setbacks in the field were likely to rekindle political dissent about the war in Tehran. Some Iranian officials, including Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati, initially opposed the invasion of Iraq for fear that it might lead to a costly, protracted battle for foreign territory of debatable strategic importance, according to U.S. State Department officials.

That fear now appears to be a reality after a week of intense fighting in southern Iraq that began with Iranian advances but ended with an effective Iraqi counterattack.

"After their easy victories over Iraqi forces inside Iran during the spring, and the subsequent rapid withdrawal of Iraqi forces, Iranian officials counted on a quick victory when they invaded," a senior State Department official said.

"Instead, Iran was thrown back and must now regroup and reestablish its forces before beginning another major offensive. It's questionable whether they can do that."

Heavy but inconclusive fighting has continued in an area to the northeast of the Iraqi port of Basra, American officials said. Basra is 14 miles (23 kilometers) from the border. Combat has been concentrated in that area since Iranian forces invaded last Tuesday.

U.S. officials noted that Iranian battle reports, which began with dramatic victory claims last week, have adopted a defensive tone. A report Tuesday, for example, concluded by reporting that "the forces of Islam are guarding the captured positions, and sectors with the utmost alertness."

Iraqi forces occupied parts of

western Iran until Iranian counterattacks this year pushed them back toward the border. President Saddam Hussein of Iraq ordered his forces to retreat to the border this spring.

American officials were concerned that Iran's invasion might produce a quick victory over Iraq and lead to the installation of a new government in Baghdad sympathetic to the Islamic fundamentalist government in Tehran.

Saudi Arabia and other Gulf nations also viewed the war with alarm. They were concerned that their security and the stability of the Gulf region would be threatened by a successful Iranian invasion.

The United States offered last week to hold military exercises with Gulf nations that might feel threatened. No requests for such maneuvers have been received and no exercises are scheduled, State Department officials said.

Perhaps realizing that they face a deadlocked situation in the war, Iran's leaders this week opened a political offensive in the Middle East apparently intended to ally fears that their nation posed a threat to the Gulf states. The Iranian, however, warned the other Gulf nations not to supply arms to Iraq.

## Philippine Cardinal Calls for Marcos to Resign



United Press International  
MANILA — The leader of the Philippines' 42 million Roman Catholics called Tuesday for the resignation of President Ferdinand E. Marcos in favor of new leadership to stem growing Communist influence.

Cardinal Jaime Sin said Mr. Marcos has lost the people's respect and failed to solve the nation's problems despite 16 years of uninterrupted rule, including eight under martial law. Cardinal Sin has been outspoken in his criticism of Mr. Marcos, and in the past has accused the government of human rights violations and corruption.

"He cannot blame the people because he has been there for so long a time and he could have already given a solution to the problems of the country," Cardinal Sin said in an interview. "No other president has been given such an

to fly to the United States on Monday for a two-week visit, refused to speculate on the composition of a transition government or a successor to Mr. Marcos.

"There are so many good leaders but they are not given the opportunity to lead. Something has to be done to restore respect for the government. Everything is top-sy-nurvy now. If we had a leader who would gain the respect of the people this would solve the problem," he said.

The Communist New People's Army is attracting new recruits in its guerrilla war against the Marcos regime because of widespread graft and corruption, Cardinal Sin said.

"Even the president himself believes that graft and corruption is very strong. That's why people are going to the left," he said.

in Samar Island, 200 miles (320 kilometers) south of Manila, were working with the New People's Army.

"I cannot say there are none who have joined the New People's Army because we all make mistakes," the cardinal said.

Sri Lanka Plans Move Against Air Hijacker

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Sri Lanka's Parliament began discussing a bill Wednesday that would allow the government to take legal action against air hijacker Sepala Ekanayake.

Foreign Minister Shabul Hameed, who introduced the bill, said that it would enable Sri Lanka to take action against a hijacker in the courts here or to extradite him

## Poland Frees 1,200; Pope's Visit Off

### Jaruzelski, Archbishop Say Time Is Not Ripe for a Trip

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II has decided not to visit his homeland next month but hopes to go later when social conditions have improved, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, Roman Catholic primate of Poland, said Wednesday.

The announcement was made as Poland's martial law chief, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, said that conditions are not yet right for the pope to attend the 600th anniversary of the Shrine of the Black Madonna of Czestochowa.

Gen. Jaruzelski said that the Polish government has "adopted a positive attitude" toward a return papal visit "since the beginning." However, he said, there must be "appropriate conditions" for such a significant visit, including "peace in the country, a halt to all activity threatening to the security of the state, and achieving the necessary level of normalization."

He said that the authorities would do all in their power to make the visit possible "next year" before the Black Madonna jubilee celebrations end in September, 1983. Archbishop Glemp announced Wednesday that the celebrations would be extended until that date.

Political sources said that the Polish government was not ready to accept all the church's conditions for the visit. These were understood to include the release of Lech Walesa and the other imprisoned members of Solidarity.

Earlier this month the Soviet press unleashed a barrage of criticism of the Polish church and of the pope's visit, suggesting that the trip was a ploy to whip up anti-Socialist feeling and undermine the political system.

Archbishop Glemp's announcement was made one day after the pope had held talks with the Polish foreign minister, Jozef Czerwinski,

who made a surprise visit to Rome. Polish church sources said that the foreign minister had brought a proposal to the pope that the trip be postponed until next May.

John Paul has repeatedly expressed the desire to visit Poland for the celebrations marking the 600th anniversary of the arrival of the Black Madonna, a revered icon, at Czestochowa, Poland's holiest shrine and a symbol of Polish nationalism.

But there had been speculation for months that the pope would not go as long as martial law was in force, or that the Polish government would not permit the visit because it feared that the pope's presence would touch off nationwide anti-government demonstrations.

In 1979, John Paul's first trip to Poland as pope sparked an emotional outpouring that was considered to be a factor in the nationwide upheaval that resulted in the following year in the formation of Solidarity.

"When we thought about the Holy Father's visit this August we considered all the possibilities but also all the obstacles," Archbishop Glemp said in a homily during a Mass for Polish residents of Rome in the Polish chapel in the grottoes of St. Peter's Basilica.

"And the Holy Father himself, reflecting on the circumstances, has decided to postpone his trip to a later date within the jubilee year," he said.

"In fact, we do not want this trip to take place in a period of nervousness and excitement but we want the visit of the head of the church and also our spiritual teacher to take place at a time when we will be able to welcome his every word, our common prayer with him in a religious spirit, without hesitation, without emotions dictated by external conditions."



Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski

### Olszowski Named Foreign Minister

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
WARSAW — Stefan Olszowski, a veteran Polish politician who resigned as Communist Party propaganda chief last week, was appointed foreign minister by parliament Wednesday.

Mr. Olszowski, who was foreign minister from 1971 to 1976, replaces Jozef Czerwinski, who will retain responsibility for the foreign relations of Poland's ruling Communist Party. Both are members of the Politburo, the party's top body.

Mr. Olszowski's appointment had been expected since he was dropped last week from the Communist Party secretariat in a major shake-up at a Central Committee meeting. Observers said the promotion effectively removed him from the party hierarchy, where his hard-line ideology was a challenge to Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski.

### Conditions Set for Lifting Martial Law by Year's End

By Dan Fisher  
Los Angeles Times Service  
WARSAW — Poland's martial law authorities Wednesday ordered the release of more than 1,200 internees — about two-thirds of those still held — and said it is the government's "intention" to lift martial law by the end of the year.

However, they also announced that martial law would be suspended only if the country remains calm and parliament votes "special powers" that the government can use to forestall any new threats to the system.

More than 600 persons — including Lech Walesa and most of the other top leaders of the suspended Solidarity trade union movement — will remain under detention as political risks. Also, 4,000 to 6,000 union activists and sympathizers are either serving jail terms for political crimes or in prison awaiting summary trial on political charges.

The government announcements were made in separate speeches to the parliament by Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, leader of the martial law regime, and Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, and in a press conference by a government spokesman.

All were timed to coincide with Wednesday's National Day celebrations, and they followed a carefully orchestrated campaign of leaks to the Western press over the past several weeks that suggested the government would take major steps toward healing the country's political wounds.

The reality, however, was far more modest.

"It was a lot less than the performance that was being hinted at by the government," a Western diplomat commented. "It misses the point of social pressure — there's no amnesty, nothing that

holds out any promise to people who are angry, frustrated or scared."

The authorities' actions also fall far short of the conditions set by the Reagan administration and some other Western nations for lifting of economic sanctions imposed after the declaration of martial law in December. Those conditions include the lifting of martial law, release of all internees and a resumption of dialogue between the government and Solidarity.

Gen. Jaruzelski told parliament that martial law remains necessary because of continuing activity of "the domestic and foreign" opponent, and particularly the administration in Washington, which has permitted itself just a few days ago to make further gross attacks against Poland.

This "opponent" distributes provocative propaganda, inspires street riots and threatens the country with a general strike, Gen. Jaruzelski said.

Later, Wieslaw Gornicki, a government spokesman, issued the martial law authorities' strongest attack yet on President Reagan personally. Mr. Gornicki said the president's remarks on Monday, marking the beginning of Captive Nations Week, were "insulting to Poland and the Polish nation and...substandard to civilized countries maintaining diplomatic ties."

Mr. Reagan referred to the imposition of martial law in Poland as a "bitter reminder that the quest for freedom and self-determination can only be restrained by force," and said it "demonstrated the moral bankruptcy of a system which has been unable to earn the support of its population after more than 35 years in power."

Gen. Jaruzelski said that the ruling Military Council for National Salvation has ordered a further report.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



CAVALRY AT BOMBING SITE — Members of the Queen's Household Cavalry, escorted by uniformed London police, rode Wednesday past the spot in Hyde Park where three members were killed Tuesday by an IRA bomb. Page 5.

## U.S. Raises Estimate of Soviet Arms Spending

### Defense Intelligence Agency Also Foresees Growth in Oil Production

By Richard Halloran  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — The Defense Intelligence Agency has estimated that the Soviet Union is spending more of its national wealth for military power than previously reported.

The agency has also found that the production of some weapons has declined as Soviet military planners move to more advanced and more expensive weapons. A

similar trend is under way in the United States.

The Defense Department's intelligence arm has also predicted that Soviet oil production will continue to rise slowly until 1985, level off for five years, and then resume its rise in the 1990s. This forecast is at odds with that of the CIA.

The defense agency's assessments were presented to the Joint Economic Committee of Congress on June 29 by the agency's director, Lt. Gen. James A. Williams.

His report was made public by Sen. William Proxmire, Democrat of Wisconsin and a member of the committee.

The agency's assessment of Soviet military spending appeared to support a contention of the Reagan administration that the United States must increase military spending to deter the expansion of Soviet military power.

But the reported decline in weapons production has led staff specialists in Congress to suggest that a reversal in the Soviet buildup may have set in.

"We could be seeing a moderation in their defense production," an official said.

The prediction on Soviet oil production may affect U.S. military strategy in the oil-producing region around the Gulf. Some administration officials have said that they expect the Soviet Union to invade Iran within this decade because Soviet oil production will have begun dropping. In that event, U.S. strategy would be to threaten the Soviet Union with a direct military confrontation.

Growth Slowing

According to the agency, the Soviet Union was previously estimated to spend 12 to 14 percent of its national wealth for military purposes. A new calculation, based on recent prices in rubles, put it at 14 to 16 percent.

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## Man Planned To Cut Wrists At the Palace

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
LONDON — An intruder who entered Queen Elizabeth II's bedroom on the morning of July 9 planned to slash his wrists in front of her with a broken ashtray, a government-ordered police inquiry disclosed Wednesday. The British government announced a major shake-up in royal security.

As the official report was published, Home Secretary William Whitelaw told a packed House of Commons that a new royal security unit has been established and a 24-hour police guard posted outside the queen's private apartment in Buckingham Palace.

Assistant Police Commissioner John Dellow, who conducted the inquiry, said that although there were technical failures of security equipment, the basic reason the man was able to get into the queen's bedroom was "a series of failures" by incompetent policemen, including failure to respond quickly to an alarm the man activated in another room of the royal apartment.

The police report said Michael Fagan, 31, an unemployed laborer, entered the queen's bedroom carrying a piece of a broken glass ashtray.

Mr. Fagan "claimed that he had not entered the palace with this intention (of slashing his wrists) but that it formed in his mind for the first time when he saw the ashtray," the report said.

Cigarette Decoy

It said that before police arrived in response to the queen's telephoned calls for help, the queen attracted the attention of a maid, and together they ushered Mr. Fagan into a nearby pantry on the pretext of supplying him with a cigarette.

They were joined there by a footman who had returned from exercising the queen's dogs, and "the footman helped to keep Mr. Fagan in the pantry by supplying him with cigarettes until first one and then another police officer arrived and removed him," the report said.

The government has said Mr. Fagan will not be prosecuted for entering the palace and the queen's bedroom. He will stand trial on charges of stealing a half-bottle of wine during an earlier palace break-in, and for unrelated assault and car theft complaints.

Mr. Whitelaw also announced that Britain's Security Commission will investigate the appointment and activities of the queen's former bodyguard, Cmdr. Michael Trestail, who resigned this week after admitting he had had a lengthy affair with a male prostitute.

Mr. Whitelaw said Cmdr. Trestail's confession raised further grave questions about the queen's security. He said the officer's homosexual association must have carried risks of blackmail, and it was criminally negligent that the authorities did not act on the disclosure as soon as it came to their

### INSIDE

Rhetoric has rarely had so strange an encounter with reality as in last week's detention of two Soviet peace activists. As the Kremlin officially welcomed the first group of international peace marchers permitted to hold demonstrations in Russian cities, the two activists were given 15 days in jail to keep them from contacting the visitors. Page 3.

U.S. GNP rose at an annual rate of 1.7 percent in the second quarter, exceeding most forecasts, but analysts said the rise did not necessarily signal an end to the recession. Page 7.

The idea of hooking up a satellite TV receiver for personal use once was, if not fantastic, at least fantastically expensive. But the price is dropping and the idea is catching on. Page 8.

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# Close Ties With the Pentagon, Arms Makers Give the Israelis Extra Clout in Washington

By Dan Morgan

**WASHINGTON** — The Israeli government will spend \$5.5 billion this year on its military forces. One out of every three dollars will come from the U.S. Treasury.

Before the invasion of Lebanon, there were 567 Israeli combat planes — 457 of them U.S. aircraft bought with American grants and loans. Another 80 Israeli-assembled Kfir aircraft use a General Electric engine.

Israel buys \$500 million in parts annually from 15,000 U.S. companies.

These statistics show Israel as a major weapons client of the United States, a relationship receiving attention as a result of allegations that U.S.-supplied weaponry was used against Palestinian civilians in Lebanon, possibly in violation of sales agreements.

This in turn raises the question of whether the vast U.S. aid program to Israel has given the United States influence over its Middle

East client, or whether it is the other way around.

"It isn't that we have no control over Israel," a former Pentagon official said last week. "It's that we have chosen not to exercise that control."

Officials admit privately that U.S. unwillingness to clamp down on Israel is traceable to politics, strategy and a web of interlocking industrial, economic and military interests.

Israel's budget of \$20 billion is equal to the nation's gross national product. That is only possible because of U.S. aid, which includes \$785 million in economic assistance in addition to \$1.8 billion in military grants and loans.

If the U.S. assistance were to be divided equally among the four million Israelis, each would get about \$600 a year.

With the exception of some French aircraft and British tanks, almost all of the equipment used by the Israeli armed forces has been obtained under the U.S. gov-

ernment's foreign military sales program, from which Israel has received \$15 billion of the \$28 billion distributed worldwide since 1951.

Israel is one of only five countries that have been permitted to spend U.S. money in countries other than the United States. Israel and Egypt are the only two countries allowed to order U.S. equipment through the military aid program before Congress has authorized money.

The U.S. government also gives Israel unusual privileges, ranging from the right to bid for U.S. defense contracts to the right to own the most modern U.S. weapons and military electronics.

Tediran, a U.S.-Israeli company based in Israel, recently beat out a Dallas company, E Systems, for a \$40-million contract to supply sophisticated radio equipment for the U.S. Army's tanks and other vehicles. Pratt and Whitney is helping Israel develop an engine for an advanced supersonic fighter

aircraft, the Levi, to be ready in this decade.

Except for the delay announced by the White House on Monday in a shipment of cluster bombs while the legitimacy of their use by Israeli forces in Lebanon is reviewed, Pentagon and Israeli officials reported no interruption in the flow of U.S. spare parts.

"We are conducting business as usual, following national policy," said a Pentagon official.

A formal U.S. letter offering to provide Israel with an additional 11 F-15 fighter-bombers is being processed routinely, he said. A total of \$1.5 billion in planes, self-propelled howitzers, and armored personnel carriers is still in the pipeline.

Intimate cooperation between the armed forces and arms industries of the two countries makes the prospect of U.S. retaliation against Israel extremely unpopular with powerful elements in the U.S. military and the U.S. weapons industry. The Pentagon receives detailed information from Israel on the performance of U.S. weapons, some of which the United States has never used in combat.

U.S. sources said last week that the Hawkeye E-2C electronic reconnaissance plane, obtained by Israel from the U.S. Navy, received a combat test pinpointing distant aircraft targets in Syria in the early stages of the fighting in Lebanon. Israel's raid on Iraq's nuclear reactor last year employed F-15s and F-16s in military strikes for the first time.

When Israel was offered the F-15 in the late 1970s, fuel tanks fitted to the outside of the aircraft to increase the range by more than 550 miles had not been developed. The U.S. Air Force did not have funds to pay for the research and development. The solution was for Israel to pay McDonnell Douglas to develop the fuel tanks, using U.S. military aid funds.

Israel subsequently produced the fuel tanks, and the U.S. Air Force has now ordered the tanks for its own and Saudi Arabia's F-15s.

## Rights Groups in U.S. Assail Salvador Regime

**WASHINGTON** — The government of El Salvador is engaged in a campaign of "systematic political murder" that disqualifies it from continuing to receive U.S. military aid, two civil rights groups have asserted.

The American Watch and the American Civil Liberties Union called on the Reagan administration not to certify El Salvador for having made progress on human rights when the twice-yearly funding is due next week. Certification is required by law for El Salvador to continue receiving U.S. military aid, which came to \$81 million this year.

State Department officials have said that the administration will repeat its January certification that El Salvador is making a "concerted and significant effort to comply with internationally recognized human rights," keeping its military under control, promoting land reform and supporting free elections.

**272-Page Report**

A spokesman for Americas Watch said, "We believe that none of these four conditions have been complied with."

In a 272-page report detailing their findings of conditions in El Salvador, the groups charged that government security forces committed 2,829 political murders in the first half of this year, a number it said "almost certainly grossly

understates the extent of political violence."

The report also charged that the government uses its military "to terrorize the civilian population" to stop Salvadorans from supporting guerrilla forces. It also has stymied land reform and, in the March elections, "effectively excluded the opposition which reasonably feared that its candidates would be murdered if they campaigned," the report said.

**Refusing the Evidence**

In a separate report, the Lawyers Committee for International Human Rights warned that five National Guardsmen arrested for killing four American churchwomen in December, 1980, "may never be tried and punished." The report criticized both the U.S. and Salvadoran governments for refusing to explore evidence that higher military officials may have taken part in the murders.

The House of Representatives last week passed a resolution requiring President Reagan to certify that the Salvadoran government was making "good faith efforts" on that case. The Senate is expected to consider an identical measure this week.

The ACLU earlier this month called the administration's first certification a "sham," and officials conceded that their report probably would not prevent next week's certification.

## Poland Eases Martial Law

**(Continued from Page 1)**

laxation of martial law restrictions. In addition to the release of internees — including all women still interned — the government restored overseas telephone and telegraph links. Foreign travel restrictions will be eased so that individuals can go abroad to visit close relatives, the government said.

Mr. Rakowski, in a separate speech, presented an interim report on the future of trade unions. He said two points are clear: Regional boards, a reference to Solidarity's organizational structure, should be recognized as a "closed chapter in the history of trade unions," and "trade unions in Poland must respect their statute and the constitutional principles of the state."

**Suspended Until 1985**

He said the right to strike must be clearly circumscribed and added that the government "thinks it ought to be suspended until at least 1985."

Among options Mr. Rakowski outlined are for Solidarity to re-emerge under a new statute, postponement of all trade union activity until 1985, and formation of a totally new union organization.

Late last month, underground union leaders called for a suspension of all protest actions to help create a favorable climate for a papal visit next month and to encourage the authorities to respond with some meaningful concessions.

## Indonesia Will Try 4 For 1981 Ship Disaster

**JAKARTA** — Two officials and two brokers will stand trial on corruption charges stemming from the deaths of 666 persons in Indonesia's worst sea disaster, Attorney General Ismail Saleh said Wednesday.

The Tampomas-2, flagship of government's shipping company, caught fire and sank in the Java Sea in 1981, killing at least 666 and possibly as many as a thousand because many passengers were not listed.



**IRAQI PRISONERS** — Overshadowed by a portrait of Iran's revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Iraqi prisoners of war were displayed for curious members of the public on Tehran's main prayer ground. Story, Page 1.

## In India, Smugglers' Row is a Major Market

**By Stuart Auerbach**

**BOMBAY** — Boxes of imported goods supposedly unavailable in India's heavily protectionist economy line the shelves of rough wooden stalls set up on the sidewalks of one of Bombay's busiest thoroughfares.

French perfumes, American safety razors, German kitchen appliances and Japanese watches, cameras, radios and tape recorders are openly for sale even though the government prohibits their import for commercial purposes and imposes duties as high as 320 percent to discourage Indians from bringing them in for personal use.

The stalls along Dr. Dababha Navraj Road are known as Smugglers' Row.

All the foreign-made merchandise is likely to have been smuggled into the country on dhows, motorized versions of the sailing vessels that have plied the Arabian Sea for centuries.

The goods, many of which bear labels with Arabic script, probably came from traditional smuggling ports such as Dubai and were landed at night at one of the thousands of coves and inlets that dot the rocky coastline near here.

Bombay, India's richest city, is considered to be the smuggling hub of the country. And smuggling is big business in India, which protects its own industries with some of the highest tariffs in the world.

The Times of India has estimated the value of goods smuggled into India at more than \$7 billion a year, half the total of all the country's legal imports and about the same as the total of India's exports last year.

Smuggling of gold has increased this year. Late last month, gold was selling for about \$440 an ounce in India while the world market price fell to around \$300 an ounce. About one-third of all gold sold in Bombay markets is believed to be smuggled.

Customs officials estimated that during the first four months of this year \$36 million worth of gold was smuggled into India. That compares with about \$25 million believed to have been smuggled in during the first third of last year.

The sharp increase in gold smuggling, which calls for cash payments in hard currency, has cut sharply into the supply of U.S. dollars in India. Banking sources in Bombay and in New Delhi complained that the dollars in circulation have dried up and that there were no bills available for travelers.

As a result, a black market in dollars has moved into the open for the first time in three years, with the street price running about 30 percent higher than the legal bank rate.

Black-market dealers side up to Westerners on major thoroughfares and in New Delhi to offer 12 to 13 rupees to the dollar. The bank rate is about nine rupees.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Morocco Says Polisario Attack Routed

**RABAT, Morocco** — Moroccan troops have routed Polisario guerrilla attackers in the contested Western Sahara, killing at least 60 rebels and capturing large amounts of military supplies, the government said Wednesday.

The battles indicate that Polisario could be launching an offensive before a scheduled Organization of African Unity meeting in Tripoli that is to consider Morocco's demand that it cancel Polisario's membership in the organization.

Polisario, which has been fighting since 1976 to drive Moroccan forces from the former Spanish Sahara, attacked soldiers about 15 miles (24 kilometers) east of a new extension of Morocco's heavily fortified sand wall.

### Haughey Party Wins Irish Election

**DUBLIN** — Premier Charles J. Haughey's Fianna Fail Party retained a crucial parliamentary seat Wednesday in a by-election in East Galway.

Noel Treacy won the seat with 50 percent of the vote, a drop of five percentage points from the party's showing in February's general election. The main opposition party, Fine Gael, maintained its 42-percent share, and the Labor Party doubled its share to 5 percent.

The result left Mr. Haughey's minority government with 81 of the 166 seats in parliament. Although he needs the votes of two independents to avoid losing a vote of no confidence, it appears that he will face no serious threat until he submits a national budget in January.

### Schmidt Aide Assails Reagan Policy

**BONN** — Egon Bahr, a leading member of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic Party, has described President Reagan's foreign policy as "uniquely negative" and suggested that a Soviet secret agent in Washington could not have been so successful in damaging U.S. foreign relations.

Mr. Bahr said in the Social Democrat's weekly magazine Vorwarts: "The Reagan administration's foreign policy balance sheet is, after 18 months, uniquely negative. All along the line, and to all their friends, things look worse than they did at the end of 1980."

He added: "If by some devilish trick Moscow had placed an agent in a top Washington job and given him this task, it is doubtful whether he would have been so successful."

### Repatriation of Argentine Defended

**GENEVA** — Britain had no alternative but to repatriate Capt. Alfredo Astiz, allegedly a torturer in Argentina who was captured during the Falklands conflict, an International Commission of Jurists study concluded Wednesday.

The latest issue of the group's review, which is published periodically by the Geneva-based independent body of distinguished international lawyers, also rejected suggestions that British courts could have tried Capt. Astiz.

Even if British judges decided that torture was an international crime, it was unlikely that the courts would have jurisdiction to try him without express powers from Parliament, the review said.

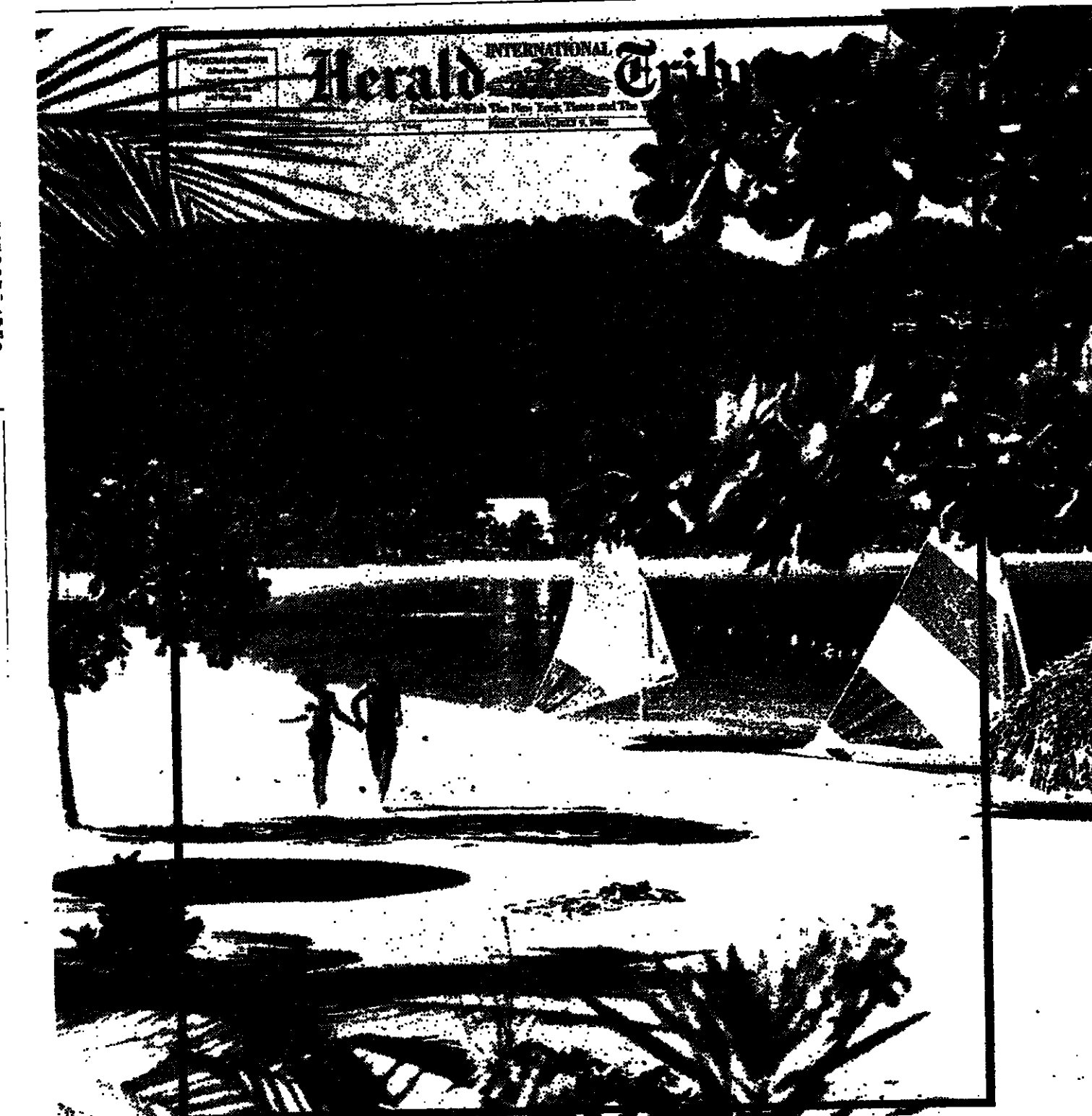
### Jurists Concerned Over Thai Rights

**GENEVA** — The International Commission of Jurists, while acknowledging improvement in Thailand's human rights situation, said Wednesday anti-insurgency measures and "the enormous scale of prostitution remain major causes of concern."

In its latest review, the organization said the government's revised Anti-Communist Activities Act "has brought about a situation of de facto martial law over the entire country." It said the 10,000-bhat (\$440) reward for bodies of dead rebels has increased the "propensity to kill even ordinary villagers."

The study said that 10 percent of all Thai women between the ages of 15 and 25 were prostitutes, and the total of 700,000 was believed to make up the "largest industry in the country." Many women were enticed by deceptive agents and brothel operators, it said, while others entered the profession as a way of clearing the debts of their parents.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches



## This Friday the Trib Sends You Packing For the Weekend

The Trib is shifting its feature-packed Weekend section into Friday's newspaper, beginning this week. Weekend will be as lively as ever — opening up with a brand-new, weekly Travel Section on its fact-filled, two-center pages. International Datebook. Where to go. How to get there. Where to dine, drink, disco, do the town.

Designed for readers who want to hit the road in style.

Weekend on Friday is part of the IHT's new, still evolving, day-by-day lineup of special feature pages, designed to brighten all your reading week:

- Insights on Wednesday
- Science/Technology every Thursday
- Style one Thursday each month
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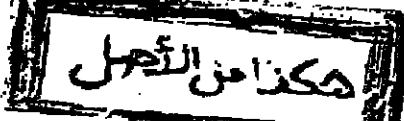
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## Jailing of Peace Activists: A Soviet Dilemma

Moscow Welcomes Western Pacifists but Frowns on Homegrown Variety

By Dusk Doder  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Rhetoric has rarely had so strange an encounter with reality as in last week's detention of two Soviet peace activists. As the Kremlin officially welcomed the first group of international peace marchers permitted to hold demonstrations in Soviet cities, the two activists were given 15 days in jail to keep them from making contact with the visitors.

The two men, held on a charge of hooliganism, are members of a self-styled Committee for Peace and East-West Understanding. The other nine members of the recently formed committee were placed under police surveillance and offered to be out of town by Wednesday. When the 300 international marchers, mostly Scandinavian women, were due to arrive in Moscow.

On the surface, it may seem to be simply another case of Soviet hypocrisy in encouraging anti-war activists in the West while suppressing it at home. But there is a bit more to it than that.

Basic Ambiguity

Apart from the characteristic Soviet aversion to anything resembling a free press, the incongruous situation reflects an ambiguity toward peace and war. Even the Russian word for "peace" — *mir* — injects ambiguity, for it is the same

as the word for "the world." Thus, slogans proclaiming the struggle for *mir* can yield tricky double meanings.

Still, it is one firm factor of Soviet life that the people share a genuine fear of another war. The ravages of World War II are so deeply ingrained in the collective memory as to almost preclude popular wartime sentiments. Peace, as one Soviet analyst put it privately,

### NEWS ANALYSIS

not only is the mainstay of Kremlin propaganda but also reflects the deepest aspiration of the Soviet people.

At the same time, the Russians turn quickly hostile in the face of foreign threats. This is an equally genuine impulse and is cultivated by the authorities to maintain the nation's war readiness. An average person is given to boasting that if attacked the country can land a "crushing blow" on the United States or anyone else threatening it.

The appearance last year of peace movements in the West and the vast publicity that the Soviet media continue to give to anti-war demonstrations around the world led predictably to similar moves here. The formation of an unofficial peace committee only revealed the curious inconsistency of Moscow's position.

On the one hand, the Kremlin has welcomed and encouraged Western pacifism as a way to pressure Western governments to curtail military spending and particularly to block the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

On the other hand, the authorities have intensified pressures to prevent a younger Soviet generation from dabbling in pacifism.

The official explanation is that the Soviet Union already has a peace movement with more than 80 million members, that the movement is actively promoting peace and that some years ago it managed to collect 180 million signatures for a petition against the arms race.

The peace march of Nordic women, who paraded through Leningrad with about 100 members of the official Soviet peace committee Monday, was apparently approved to deflect Western criticism that the Russians were afraid to allow Western anti-war activists to hold peace rallies on Soviet soil.

The participants are from Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland, and many of them took part in last summer's anti-war march to Paris. There is no doubt that the march is under heavy surveillance by the KGB security police. The marchers are allowed to carry the following banners: "No to Nuclear Weapons in the World" and "Yes to Disarmament and Peace."



Sergei Petrov and his wife, Virginia Johnson, at his apartment.

## Hunger Striker's Wife Leaves Russia for U.S.

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The American wife of Sergei Petrov, a Soviet hunger striker, departed Wednesday for the United States on the 30th day of her husband's fast for an exit visa.

"I think he's doing quite well for someone who hasn't eaten for 50 days. It seems his body is as stubborn as his mind," said Virginia Johnson, 24, before boarding an airliner for a flight to Amsterdam. She was to continue on another flight to New York later Wednesday.

Another American woman, Elena Kusmenko of Baltimore, remained in Moscow seeking an exit visa for her husband, Yuri Balovlenkov. The 33-year-old computer programmer has been fasting for more than two weeks to pressure authorities to let him leave. His wife arrived last Saturday with their 2-year-old daughter.

Mrs. Petrov bid farewell to her

husband, a 29-year-old photographer, at his Moscow apartment and was driven to the airport by a U.S. diplomat.

She appeared calm following the emotional reunion with her husband, and replied "I don't know" when asked by a reporter how she felt.

Mrs. Petrov arrived Sunday and said she decided to leave before her 10-day visitor's visa expired after convincing herself that her husband was determined to continue with his hunger strike.

He has lost about 52 pounds (23.5 kilograms) since starting the fast last month and now weighs only 123 pounds. He has described himself as too weak to leave his apartment.

Soviet authorities have refused him an exit visa because he once was assigned to a scientific facility, but Mr. Petrov said he was never exposed to confidential information on the job.

## Tokyo Company in U.S. Admits Dumping Steel

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — Mitsui & Co. of Japan pleaded guilty Wednesday to illegally dumping steel products on the U.S. market and agreed to pay \$11 million in civil penalties and \$210,000 in fines.

Mitsui and three employees were charged Tuesday in a criminal indictment with conspiring to conceal sales of steel at below fair-market value to avoid provisions of the Anti-Dumping Act of 1921 and the "trigger" mechanism, which is designed to keep U.S. companies from being unfairly undersold by foreign competitors.

The indictment accused Mitsui & Co. (USA), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mitsui & Co., of using "kickbacks, credits and secret rebates totaling \$1.3 million to disguise the true price of the steel," a U.S. attorney, Joseph Russomanno, said at a news conference.

Mitsui and three employees were charged with conspiracy; 20 other counts of making false statements in documents to U.S. Customs were also filed. Each count carries a top penalty of five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

A U.S. District Court judge, Marilyn Hall Patel, announced within minutes of the opening of the court session that she had accepted a plea agreement between the federal government and Mitsui & Co. (USA). The government agreed to halt its investigation of the parent company.

The indictment followed a one-and-one-half-year investigation that began with U.S. customs agents raiding company offices on both coasts.

"We cooperated with U.S. investigators for one and one-half years to try to solve misunderstandings but failed to narrow differences of view with American attorneys," Kaname Mizuno, director of Mitsui & Co. (USA), said.

Russians Orbit 8 Satellites  
MOSCOW — A Soviet rocket carried eight satellites into orbit Wednesday, Tass reported.

sui's public relations office, said in Tokyo on Wednesday.

"Mitsui (USA) has a strict policy of full compliance by its employees with the laws of the United States," said Juwichi Amano, the subsidiary's president and general manager in San Francisco.

An official of Japan's ministry of international trade and industry, asking not to be identified, said the Mitsui case "does not affect trade relations between Japan and the United States."

In an unrelated case, the Federal Bureau of Investigation accused Hitachi Ltd. and Mitsubishi Electric Corp. on June 22 of trying to steal trade secrets from the leading U.S. computer company, International Business Machines Corp. Federal officials deny that a crackdown is under way against Japanese companies, but Mr. Russomanno said the indictments represent a signal to people doing business with the United States that "these are the rules, and failure to comply with the rules and American laws may result in criminal prosecution."

## Russia, U.K. Criticize U.S. Delay on Test Ban

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's decision to delay talks with the Soviet Union and Britain on a comprehensive ban on nuclear testing has brought criticism from the Soviet Union and the Soviet Union, and a statement of displeasure from Britain.

Reagan administration officials said Tuesday that the president had decided to set aside efforts to negotiate a comprehensive ban on nuclear testing until verification measures of existing testing treaties could be strengthened. Two senior officials of the administration said that President Reagan still supported the goal of negotiating a comprehensive ban with adequate verification.

Tass accused Mr. Reagan on Wednesday of trying to sabotage talks and dismissed Reagan administration negotiators that Moscow may have violated existing treaties. It said Washington was opposed to a ban because it was incompatible with NATO doctrine.

Decision Expected

"It goes without saying that the problem of verification has nothing to do with it at all. It is no more than a pretext for sabotaging the talks," Tass said.

A spokesman for the British Foreign Office said Britain had expected the decision since February, when it interpreted a state-

ment by Eugene V. Rostow, head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, to mean that the three-way negotiations — suspended since November, 1980 — would not be resumed.

In that statement, in Geneva on Feb. 9, Mr. Rostow said that "under present circumstances" the United States did not believe a ban on all nuclear weapons tests "could help reduce the threat of nuclear weapons or to maintain the stability of the nuclear balance."

The Foreign Office said it did "not necessarily agree" with the decision and said it was still committed to developing a ban of some kind.

The president's decision was "strongly condemned" by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, the main Senate sponsor of a proposal urging a freeze in Soviet and U.S. atomic arsenals. Sen. Kennedy said he would introduce a resolution in the Senate calling for immediate resumption of negotiations with Britain and the Soviet Union. Sen. Claiborne Pell, Democrat of Rhode Island, and Sen. Charles McC. Mathias, Republican of Maryland, both members of the Foreign Relations Committee, intend to co-sponsor the resolution, a spokesman for Sen. Kennedy said.

Sen. Larry Pressler, Republican of South Dakota and chairman of

the subcommittee on arms control, said in an interview that he was "disappointed" by Mr. Reagan's decision. He expressed concern that Tuesday's announcement would jeopardize "two valuable accords" that he said already contain "unprecedented" verification provisions.

Sen. Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said he was "pleased" that Mr. Reagan had decided not to reject the treaties entirely, but urged him to begin discussions "immediately" on the verification procedures for the two treaties.

The Threshold Test Ban Treaty, signed by the Soviet Union and the United States in 1974, limits all nuclear tests underground — the only kind permitted — to 150 kilotons. The atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima had an explosive force of about 20 kilotons. The Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty, signed in 1976, applied the same limits on explosions for ostensibly "peaceful purposes," such as mining. Although neither treaty has been ratified by the U.S. Senate, the United States and the Soviet Union both claim to abide by their terms.

The officials who briefed reporters on Monday's decision said that the administration would continue to observe the limitations in those two treaties while pressing the So-

viet Union to accept stiffer verification procedures.

Referring to the Threshold Test Ban Treaty, one of the officials stated, "On several occasions seismic signals from the Soviet Union have been of sufficient magnitude to call into question Soviet compliance with the threshold of 150 kilotons."

Neither official would specify what improved verification measures the administration was contemplating.

Negotiators for Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States had reached agreement by 1980 on two key verification points in the comprehensive treaty: Up to 10 unmanned seismic stations would be located on the territory of each country, and an undetermined number of on-site inspections of suspicious events would be permitted.

Mrs. Petrov bid farewell to her

## Sources Say Rios Montt Took Part In Planning of Guatemalan Coup

By Raymond Bonner  
New York Times Service

GUATEMALA CITY — Some politicians and diplomats here are offering a version of the events surrounding Gen. Jose Efraim Rios Montt's rise to power that is at odds with the one given by the general and his backers.

According to one Guatemalan political source, Gen. Rios Montt participated in the planning of the March 23 coup, contrary to widespread reports that he did not learn about it until army units had surrounded the palace.

The source said the two army officers who were members of the junta that was established after the coup did not resign voluntarily last month, as Gen. Rios Montt said, but were forced out by the general and officers loyal to him.

One of the ousted junta members initially resisted, and threatened to use a grenade in the presence of Gen. Rios Montt and several officers, the Guatemalans said. Although the junta member changed his mind, the source said, he did not sign the resignation papers. Later, he and the other dismissed junta member were offered \$50,000 to remain quiet, according to the source.

The new version of the March

23 coup and subsequent developments was provided primarily by a Guatemalan government official close to the events and opposed to Gen. Rios Montt. The version was confirmed by some political leaders and a foreign diplomat.

According to official accounts, the small group of junior army and air force officers who deposed the government of Gen. Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia on March 23 seized a radio station and made a public call for Gen. Rios Montt to join them. The general was reported to have been in church at the time. As a result of statements by church elders and by the general, it has been widely accepted that this was the first knowledge that Gen. Rios Montt had of the coup.

But the Guatemalan official and a political leader said that on March 13, 10 days before the coup, Gen. Rios Montt attended a meeting with the young officers and senior political leaders of the extreme right-wing National Liberation Movement. The purpose of the meeting, according to the official, was "to finish organizing the logistics" of the coup.

On the day of the coup, three successive juntas were formed, with Gen. Rios Montt being the only person included in all of them. The final junta, of which he was president, also included Gen. Horacio Maldonado Shad and Col. Francisco Luis Gordillo.

"From the beginning," Gen. Maldonado and Col. Gordillo knew that they were not going to survive as junta members, "but not the hour and day" they would fall, the Guatemalan official said.

The end came June 9. What the official called a working breakfast had been scheduled for 7 a.m. But, he said, it was not a working breakfast, but a "goodbye ceremony," with heavily armed soldiers present to enforce the will of Gen. Rios Montt on his junta partners.

Gen. Rios Montt has said the two junta members voluntarily signed resignation papers. The official said, however, that there was nothing voluntary about the resignations and that the officers had refused to sign any documents.

### Jury in U.S. Says Boss Harassed Male Worker

The Associated Press

MADISON, Wis. — A jury has awarded \$196,500 to a state employee in a sexual harassment suit against his female former supervisor.

The jury decided that David Huebscher, 33, had been demoted because he resisted the sexual demands of Jacqueline Rader, 37. His attorney had argued that the stress of such harassment caused his client to be "withdrawn, depressed, paranoid," and "unable to perform his job."

According to the Guatemalan official, a senior military officer in the government called on Col. Gordillo on June 20 at his home, where he was under house arrest. He offered the colonel \$50,000. Two days later, a civilian Cabinet minister came to ask if the colonel wanted the payment in dollars or in local currency.

According to a diplomatic source, the same offer was made to Gen. Maldonado.

The Guatemalan official said Col. Gordillo had not accepted the money, and that he did not know what Gen. Maldonado had done.

There have been no indications that the United States participated in the planning or execution of the coup. But it has acted decisively to prevent at least one powerful faction from deposing Gen. Rios Montt, according to a diplomat.

It is widely accepted that Gen. Rios Montt won the 1974 presidential election, but that the victory was taken away from him by his military peers in the National Liberation Movement.

The diplomat said that the U.S. ambassador, Frederic L. Chapin, acting on written instructions from the State Department, sternly warned the two top leaders of the National Liberation Movement that U.S. aid would be cut off if they participated in a coup that deposed Gen. Rios Montt.

## U.S. Youth Pleads Guilty to a Killing He 'Bragged' Of

The Associated Press

SAN JOSE, Calif. — A teen-ager who the authorities said had bragged to friends about killing his girlfriend, has pleaded guilty to a charge of first-degree murder and faces life imprisonment without parole.

Anthony J. Broussard, 17, pleaded guilty Tuesday to strangling Marcy Conrad, 14. The prosecutor, Alan Nudelman, said Mr. Broussard also raped Miss Conrad and took about a dozen students to see the body, which he had left in a ravine near Milpitas, Calif. Those students failed to report the murder.

The guilty plea came despite a court ruling that a defense of diminished mental capacity, which is prohibited by state legislation that took effect Jan. 1, could be used in this case because the murder occurred before that, on Nov. 3, 1981. There was no immediate explanation for the plea.

According to testimony in a competency trial, Mr. Broussard told a psychiatrist that he grabbed Miss Conrad by the throat to stop her from making jokes about his dead mother, and was terrified when he realized he had killed her. Mr. Broussard, who was tried as an adult in the murder case, also faced charges of rape, assault with

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## It Is the PLO's Move

From THE NEW YORK TIMES

There are serious people who say the PLO deserves in defeat what it failed to get in two decades of political and terrorist activity: American "recognition" and a guarantee of its own independent state. These people include humanitarians who are eager to avoid more loss of life in Beirut; Americans eager to punish Israel for its free use of American arms; and Arabs embarrassed at their own inability to help the PLO.

For whatever motive, they all would reward the biggest hijacking in history — half of Beirut is the hostage — in a coin they do not possess: the Israeli-held West Bank.

Negligent though he has been in Middle East diplomacy, President Reagan is wisely having none of this.

The United States is indeed uniquely placed to pressure Israel for major concessions to Palestinian nationalism. But even in the bunkers of Beirut it should be clear that such pressure will not work in Israel or serve American interests until the Arab beneficiaries of the pressure are ready to coexist with Israel and to promote Western stability.

The PLO is gambled on terrorism, radicalism, Soviet arms and influence, and it has lost. It lost not only to Israeli and American weapons but to self-preservationist diplomacy by Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, even Syria. Washington would be foolish, and in no way helping its conservative Arab friends, to honor the PLO's chits at this late stage.

The winning tickets read "242" and "338."

The United Nations resolutions that envision coexistence and negotiation with Israel. They are redeemable even by Palestinians affiliated with the PLO, but only those who accept Israel and, in Secretary Shultz's phrase, "get off this guerrilla kick."

Those Palestinians deserve the most vigorous American support in resisting Israel's annexation of the West Bank and realizing Camp David's promise of full autonomy there. They will surely have it now that the Reagan administration understands how much its passivity in the autonomy debate has contributed to the Lebanon bloodshed.

An evolving homeland in the West Bank may not have much appeal to Yasser Arafat and his Beirut remnant. It certainly does not satisfy their "conditions" for admitting defeat in Lebanon. The civilians they are using for cover are Moslem innocents; the PLO's final bet is on Israel's humanity and the sensibilities of civilized nations.

They deserve only one answer: Respect your enemy's restraint and willingness to negotiate even indirectly. As the Saudi foreign minister correctly concluded in leaving the White House on Tuesday, the only things negotiable in Beirut are the arrangements for Arafat's departure and a corresponding Israeli pullback. Only then will the Arab League be free to try forming a new Beirut government, and only its strength will determine how quickly Israel can be pressed to leave Lebanon altogether.

## Thatcher and the IRA

From THE NEW YORK TIMES

The male Argentine junta underestimated the political grit of Margaret Thatcher. Dito Britain's railway men, who have now abandoned an impulsive strike after she warned they would be fired. Now comes the Irish Republican Army, which callously claims responsibility for the bloody bomb attacks in London on Tuesday. To defeat this gang would assure the prime minister a worthy place in history. Can she pull it off?

A year ago Mrs. Thatcher humbled the IRA by facing down the hunger strike of imprisoned guerrillas demanding political status. The sequel was important. She named one of her leading critics, James Prior, to the sensitive post of secretary of state for Northern Ireland. The activist Prior has come up with a new scheme for electing a 78-member assembly in the embattled province.

His "April proposals" are meant to bring Catholics and Protestants together in an elected provincial government. For nearly a

decade no one has been able to agree on how Northern Ireland should be governed. Prior's plan is faulted by the Protestants for yielding too much to the Catholic minority, whose leaders make precisely the opposite objection. In Dublin, Premier Charles Haughey is also unhappy. If any of the above were to say they liked the scheme, that would doom it.

History argues against optimism, as American viewers of a fine public television series on Ireland have just been reminded. But Secretary Prior is by nature a risk-taker, and he has Mrs. Thatcher's backing. And the moment may be right for a fresh try.

After a full in killings, the IRA obviously wants to show that its voice has to be heard. But it is a voice of savagery, calculated to catch headlines now that the Falklands fighting is over. Mrs. Thatcher's task is twofold: to hunt down the perpetrators, and to drain the grievances that cause law-abiding people to protect IRA murderers.

## Other Editorial Opinion

### After the London Bombs

The horrific carnage shames us all. It brings shame not only on the twisted evil minds which planned Tuesday's outrage and on those subhuman murderers who carried out the plan, it brings shame also on every Irish man and Irish woman.

— The Irish Press (Dublin).

Once more we were all confronted by the maniacal face of terrorism, carried out, we are told, with the aim of securing the reunification of this country. This morning an opinion poll here would prove most emphatically that we do not want the north back through such barbaric acts against human beings.

— The Irish Independent (Dublin).

No deaths in Britain through bombing advance the Irish cause one bit. Dead British soldiers in a bandstand, dead passers-by like murdered milkmen and lorry drivers in the border counties of Northern Ireland represent a perversion of Ireland's desire for unity and a new deal with Britain. The vision of the people of Ireland of future relations with the people of Britain is not covered with blood.

— The Irish Times (Dublin).

### The IRA and America

[Nine] people died in London and a score were injured in the delivery of a message which was probably not directed principally at the British government or people at all. [Northern Ireland Secretary] James Prior is in Washington talking to the United States government, and the bloodshed is an affirmation to the IRA's American supporters that the cause of violent republicanism is not dead yet. The United States is still a vital source of IRA funds, as it has been for a century — and the source of as much as half its weaponry, according to intelligence estimates. The constituency there needs to be nourished, by this and other means.

— The Times (London).

Mingled with the anger must be sympathy for the suffering of innocent bystanders, believed to have included American tourists. But perhaps from their suffering some good

## JULY 22: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1907: Luggage Is Unwelcome

NEW YORK — Since the Windsor Trust Co. of America suffered financial losses through the simultaneous disappearance of an employee and a suitcase on the closing day of the week, suitcases are as welcome in the downtown financial houses as a report of a typhus fever outbreak in July. In the money district bank clerks, cashiers and paying tellers have been jokingly commenting on the situation. "Formerly when we brought our suitcases to the office on Saturday morning, before leaving in the afternoon to spend Sunday in the country, nobody thought anything about it. But now it is clear that certain suitcases have altered circumstances," remarked a clerk of a leading trust company.

### 1932: Jobs for 2.37 Million

WASHINGTON — The first relief measure in the history of the United States to aid the unemployed and distress, by placing \$2.1 billion at the disposal of the government for loans for construction work that will provide work for 2.37 million men for one year, has been signed by President Hoover. The measure provides: 1) \$300 million for direct aid to states in emergencies, to be distributed at the president's discretion; 2) a bond issue of \$322 million for a federal public works program; 3) increase in capitalization of the Reconstruction Finance Corp. by \$1.5 billion; 4) authorization of the RFC to make loans, for self-liquidating construction projects, to states and industries.

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## Rusk on Responsibility

By Dean Rusk

The writer was secretary of state from 1961 to 1969. This is the second of two articles.

WASHINGTON — A new secretary of state soon discovers the sheer mass of communications with other governments. On any working day approximately 3,000 cables, all bearing the signature of the secretary, will go out of the Department of State to U.S. posts and to governments all over the world.

Of these, the secretary may see eight to 10 and the president may see one or two before they are dispatched. The remainder are taken care of by hundreds of officers who must necessarily have the authority to proceed with the day's work. It is the secretary's job to see that these professional officers understand the policies that a president and a secretary wish them to follow.

Of the more than 2 million cables that went out under my name during the 1960s, I can recall only four or five that had to be called back and rewritten because the authors had missed the point of policy that the president or I expected them to follow — an extraordinary professional performance by colleagues.

### White House Staff

The secretary of state is the one who holds press conferences at home and abroad; it is he and America's ambassadors, to whom he furnishes guidance, who are the principal U.S. spokesmen with other governments; he must see that the interests and attitudes of other departments and agencies of the government are taken fully into account; he is responsible for seeing to it that U.S. delegations to international conferences (about a dozen on every working day somewhere in the world) are assembled and provided with credentials and instructions with regard to U.S. policy. More than any other person in government, the secretary of state shares the awesome constitutional and public responsibilities of the president in foreign affairs and must be recognized at home and abroad as one who has the full confidence of the president.

It needs to be said very simply that members of the White House staff do not and cannot share these responsibilities. Their job is to assist the president, not to substitute for him. It is one thing for a member of the White House staff to transmit to a Cabinet officer an instruction from the president; it is quite another for such a staff officer to try to issue his own directives to major departments of government.

If the president himself is not speaking, it is the secretary of state who, by statute, long-established custom and common sense, must speak for the United States in matters of foreign policy. If a president tries to inject White House staff into the chain of command with respect to the Cabinet departments, he is asking for a lot of trouble.

At the risk of seeming self-serving, I would suggest that one can search the news media of the 1960s and find a minimum of gossip about feuds among those at the top levels of government. Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, National Security Adviser McGeorge Bundy (later Walt Rostow) and I spent a great deal of time talking things over with each other, in discussions that were infused with the thought that we were all trying to serve the same president.

We were fully aware of the fact that honest men and women can have honest differences of view about complex problems in a tumultuous and contradictory world. We did not translate those differences of view into consideration of personal prestige, competition or the protection of one's own pad, or consideration of personal ambition. Guerrilla war among those at the top of the government is simply too dangerous in the kind of world in which we live.

If a president finds anyone in his administration who is going around town plunging knives into the backs of his colleagues, that person should be fired immediately. Such activity becomes readily known because, among other things, reporters do not protect their sources nearly as much as they pretend.

### The Pipeline

Any new administration must make the sometimes difficult transition from campaign rhetoric to the responsibilities of office in the real world. Political campaigns and party platforms exist in the world of opinion; their primary purpose is to solicit votes. The generalities of campaign oratory and party platforms simply do not deal with real problems in the real world, which have dozens of degrees of secondary and tertiary questions surrounding them. Those who carry public responsibilities live in the world of decisions — a vastly different world from the world of opinion.

A case in point has to do with the administration's attitude toward the contemplated gas pipeline from the Soviet Union to Western Europe.



The Associated Press

The point is not really whether such a pipeline is right; opinions may differ on that, and it is entirely appropriate for the administration to make its concerns known to America's friends in Europe. However, no one has appointed the president and the secretary of defense to be the den mothers of Western Europe.

European leaders are grown men and women — many with far more experience in world affairs than America's leaders — who are entirely capable of assessing their national interests and the requirements of their national security. It is destructive to North Atlantic relationships for the United States to try to reach out and impose its own law and policy upon American-owned subsidiaries that are organized under the laws and policies of their host countries in Europe. Friends in Europe are allies, not satellites.

It was encouraging to hear Shultz underline the importance of continuity in foreign policy and his determination to seek a broad-based, bipartisan approach toward the rest of the world. America is too large, powerful, rich and influential to dart about like a hummingbird to sniff at each alluring blossom; it must be reasonably predictable for friends and adversaries alike, or it can inject disarray into an already troubled planet. Unanimity is not possible, but a broad consensus is there for those who are willing to participate in building it.

The Washington Post.

## An Economic Foreign Policy Requires Allies

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON — Foreign policy in the traditional sense is increasingly irrelevant in describing nations' relations with each other. The rights and wrongs of the debate, of which there are plenty on both sides, are less important than the sort of world they reflect. The traditional ideological and strategic orientation of foreign policy has given way before economic interests.

Even now, farmers in the United States desperately want to increase trade with the Soviets. International banks, multinational companies and global traders now effectively create their own foreign policies.

Poland is a case in point. During the latter half of the 1970s, Western banks busily conducted an independent foreign policy with Poland by ex-

tending billions of dollars worth of loans (\$16 billion at the end of 1981). The credit enabled Poland to pursue an economic liberalization that, in the end, proved misconceived and unworkable. The results: worker unrest and political repression.

U.S. efforts to cope with these changes have foundered on a basic contradiction. Since World War II America has supported an open trading system divorcing commercial dealings from political considerations. But it has used economic sanctions against its adversaries.

The Census Bureau has obscured the basic issues with a recent press release arguing that the Soviets are vulnerable to sanctions because im-

ports equal about one-fifth of their national income. Jan Vanous, a Soviet specialist for Wharton Economic Associates, rightly characterizes this interpretation as "a flagrant abuse of a serious study."

The Census study concerned a technical issue: How do the Soviets value their trade? Because the Soviets set prices administratively, the real value of trade is a bookkeeper's fiction. With import prices set artificially high, import dependence is apparently high. In fact, the report (but not the press release) also shows that dependence is only 10 percent when world market prices are used.

But these numbers, in any case, are irrelevant. What matters most is im-

port dependence in particular sectors. "Clearly, there's only one sector where the Soviets are vulnerable — grain," said Vanous. The Soviets now import roughly one-fourth of their grain needs. But the partial U.S. embargo after the invasion of Afghanistan failed. In an open world economy, the Soviets simply shifted to other suppliers, notably Argentina.

The present pipeline sanctions reflect Reagan's frustration with this state of affairs. He wants to prevent the Soviets from getting critical turbine rotor blades for their pumping stations. What infuriates the Europeans is the U.S. assumption of control over their companies. The reaction is understandable. Imagine American outrage if Helmut Schmidt ordered U.S.-based firms to stop producing German-licensed technology.

Not even administration officials believe Reagan's order inevitably dooms the pipeline. The Soviets could use their own smaller pumps or buy other Western models. Alternatively, the French, West German, British and Italian firms might defy the U.S. order. Either choice probably involves a delay of a year or two.

The real harm may befall the United States. There may be instances when economic sanctions or other diplomatic sanctions are needed, but the United States may be destroying the political bases for making them effective. To understand why, recall the Iranian sanctions.

It is no secret that the British disliked the order that froze Iranian deposits in the London branches of U.S. banks. The British did not accept its legality and feared that the freeze could hurt London's future as a financial center. But they overlooked these objections, and the fact that the sanctions worked at all owes a great deal to their cooperation.

America faces inevitable frustrations in a world of fragmented power. But the moral of the Iranian sanctions is that the slim chances of coherent policy depend on the cooperation of major allies. That kind of cooperation can be won only by persuasion and good will. The administration seems to have abandoned the former and squandered the latter.

National Journal.

## Inviting a Trade War With Europe

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — It is not as explosive as the Middle East, but it is a situation potentially just as dangerous for the United States: Relations between America and Europe have sunk to a low and bitter point, the unhappy fallout of President Reagan's decision to declare economic warfare against the Soviet Union.

With his pipeline decision, the president has invited a trade war with Europe. Secretary of State George Shultz will have to plunge very quickly into this hot issue.

There is a growing feeling in Europe that the Reagan administration not only does not understand Europe's need to maintain friendly commercial relationships with the Russians, but does not much care about Europe's perception of the problem. Europe believes that it needs to live in peace with the Soviet Union and that one way of reducing the risks of war is to expand trade. Washington seems to be taking the position that Moscow should be isolated.

Influential elements of the American business community who normally see eye to eye with the administration say flatly that Reagan is mistaken in the belief that he can tighten an

economic noose around the Soviet economy with trade sanctions.

A very plain letter to Reagan last week from Richard L. Leshner, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, pointed out that the "unilateral" placement of export controls on the shipment of goods by a foreign company "will only aggravate further our international reputation for commercial reliability."

What can the British, the West Germans, the Italians and others who face the loss of billions in trade with the Soviet Union because of Reagan's stand on the pipeline do about it?

They can thumb their nose at the United States by directing their companies to fulfill contracts with the Soviet Union. The British seem to be moving that way to protect \$250 million in Soviet business for one company licensed by General Electric.

Then again, as Business Week magazine points out, the United States exports some \$52 billion worth of goods to Europe. This provides a favorable surplus of \$18 billion for America (about as much as the deficit

with Japan). That \$52 billion total, the magazine says, is "at risk."

British Trade Minister Peter Rees has already suggested that Europe may look the other way at the multilateral trade talks in Geneva this fall. There the United States will seek support for a proposal to liberalize restrictions on computer and other services, and on investments — areas in which America has a big edge and wants to enlarge its advantage.

The new Wharton World Economic Outlook notes that the administration's actions in both the steel case and the pipeline deal "have seriously damaged whatever remained of European respect for the postwar system of multilateral trading relationships. ... Europe will now have all the more reason to go it alone."

One can be sure that the last thing the Reagan White House was thinking of when it hit out against the pipeline was world trade. The focus was the men around Reagan who have been much more parochial. That is one of the complaints of America's European friends: that it almost never considers the impact of its actions on the economies of the rest of the world.

The Washington Post.

## Official Summer Scenes

By Mary McGrory

WASHINGTON — Ronald Reagan went out in the midday sun Monday, returning to the scene of his inauguration to beat the drums for a constitutional amendment for a balanced budget.

None among the several thousand in his sweltering audience paid more rapt attention than the emergency medical teams that hovered on the edges. They were watching for victims of the 92-in.-shade heat.

The rescue workers hauled or wheeled away about a dozen casualties of the murderous sun and leaden air as the president called for "a new people's crusade" to stop government spending.

His listeners seemed to be fried by the emergency medical teams that hovered on the edges. They were watching for victims of the 92-in.-shade heat.

It was a major production, with sweating White House advance men scurrying about, the Marine Band playing "Ruffles and Flourishes" and a heavy Cabinet turnout that included Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who could have been thought to have better things to do.

Vice President Bush, whose campaign references to "voodoo economics" make him somewhat less than a natural for such events, was pressed into a rare public appearance. He spoke of the weather.

Most of the mighty were in

shirtsleeves. The president wore his jacket and bulletproof vest. While onlookers used their tickets as sunshades and their tickets as tiny fans, a red-faced Reagan labored through a speech in which he promised to make good on a campaign promise to balance the budget. In certain circumstances.

The president was scheduled to emerge from the air-conditioned comfort of the White House later in the week for another promotion, this one in the foreign field.

At the Organization of American States Wednesday, he would attend a "gala Caribbean summer evening" to celebrate his Caribbean Basin Initiative, a program that permits him to avoid addressing the real problems of Central America, which happen to be injustice and oppression.

In announcing it last February, Reagan called it "an integrated program that helps our neighbors help themselves." Since then he has sharply limited imports of the Caribbean's major export, sugar.

Still, it was to be a great party. Central American leaders, ambassadors and U.S. Cabinet members would turn out. Bands would play. Television cameras would be there.

But the Caribbean Basin Initiative and the balanced budget amendment illustrate one point: If you are not willing to admit what the trouble is, you are not likely to find the solution.

The Washington Post.

## Begin Puts U.S. Prop In Danger

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON — Nothing is more vital to Israel's survival than American support. Not just expressions of admiration or sympathy, but solid support that can translate into money and military equipment.

For Israel owes its creation to the United States. And despite its own remarkable achievements, its existence over the past generation would have been impossible without heavy doses of American assistance.

But there is a growing danger that the rising antipathy in America toward Prime Minister Menachem Begin's belligerence could eventually poison U.S. attitudes toward Israel and thus jeopardize its future.

This trend was visible before Begin's decision to invade Lebanon. Within recent weeks, however, it has been accelerated by newspaper accounts and television scenes dramatizing Israeli aggressiveness toward innocent civilians.

An important distinction marks the picture. Surveys consistently show that a majority of Americans believe that the United States must remain committed to Israel. An increasing proportion, though, have become critical of Begin.

A CBS poll last month indicated that twice as many Americans disapproved of Begin's support for Israel as are prepared to acquiesce to Arab demands. But, according to the same study, more Americans rebuked rather than backed Israel for its intervention in Lebanon.

The difference was close, and Israel cannot afford a narrow margin. Americans' views can shift rapidly.

Professor William C. Adams of George Washington University underlines this phenomenon not long ago in the magazine Public Opinion, emphasizing that Americans have ceased to regard the Arabs as a "monolithic foe" and the Israelis as "thoroughly virtuous."

A key turning point, Adams noted, was Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's spectacular voyage to Jerusalem in 1977. Within three years of that, a Harris study concluded, Sadat was more popular in America than the president of the United States.

While Americans' approval of Egypt's shift in those years, support for Israel held firm. However, trust in Begin declined sharply. This suggests that Americans do not identify Israel with its leadership.

Meanwhile, the opinion surveys show, Americans have refined their perceptions of the Middle East — a contrast from the days when their stereotyped vision was of a region polarized between Israel and the Arab "bloc." Americans now count the moderate Arab nations like Saudi Arabia and Jordan as friends.

Another important switch, especially important at the moment, has been the steadily rising concern among Americans for the Palestinians. The PLO and its chairman, Yasser Arafat, may not have won hearts and minds in the United States, but a growing percentage of Americans subscribe to the thesis that the Palestinians deserve a homeland as much as do the Jews.

The most significant trend may be the change that has occurred in the American Jewish community — if it can be called a community, given its splits and controversies. Time was when few American Jews would dare to voice misgivings about Israeli policies. Now dissent is mounting.

It is still limited in its most vocal form to intellectuals, such as novelists Saul Bellow and E.L. Doctorow, but elite attitudes tend to trickle down. The dissidence is probably more widespread among U.S. Jews than Begin would like to admit.

And it is not only confined to the United States. In Paris the other day, two retired presidents of the World Jewish Congress, Nahum Goldmann and Philip Klutznick, joined with former French Premier Pierre Mendès-France to condemn Begin.

These realities are difficult to swallow for anyone dedicated to Israel's security — as all Americans, Jewish or not, should be. The evidence is overwhelmingly clear, however, that Begin is isolating Israel from its most crucial source of support and threatening its very existence in the process.

Tribune and Register Syndicate.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### History for Israel ...

Since the Palestinians' case is being so copiously presented daily, it is well for a non-party-affiliated, left-of-center historian to repeat our — the Israelis' — case against the Palestinians, as follows:

Burgeoning European nationalism, developing in the last century in the wake of the Napoleonic wars, was the parent of both Palestinian and Jewish (Zionist) nationalistic movements.

Since both were claiming the same tiny strip of land as the territorial expression of their respective aspirations for self-determination, conflict was inevitable.

During World War I the British used both movements, with some effect, as a stick with which to beat their opponents. These more general efforts remain in popular memory through the performance of Lawrence and the Balfour Declaration.

Because we were aware of the problem and tried to solve it by peaceful means, without giving up the basic idea, and because the British also tried to live up to their promises to both sides, in the period of 30 years from 1918 to 1948 the following choices were open to the Palestinians:

- The Gibraltar solution, that is, to live with us together happily ever after under the British crown.
- To create a bi-national state.
- To divide the land.
- To kill or chase away the Jews.

It is a historical fact that the Palestinians chose option No. 4. This choice reached its strongest expression during the 1948 war.

For the next 20 years, until 1968,

only Nos. 3 and 4 remained open. (During the first year of occupation after the 1967 war, option No. 3 was still a possibility). The Palestinians and their sponsors chose, again, to stick to option No. 4 only.

It remains a mystery to us why they did not establish a Palestinian state in Judea, Samaria and Gaza as they so fervently wish to do now) while they could, during those 20 years, without hindrance from us.

To us in Israel, it seems that their implacable hatred knows no bounds, and the only course they are ready to contemplate is our total destruction. In such an ambience, both ideological (their famous charter and an infinity of hate literature) and practical (the

indiscriminate terror), there seems to be nothing to negotiate except perhaps the date and means of our liquidation. The gentiles' insistence that we should open negotiations with the PLO therefore seems to us irrational, if not malicious.

To me it seems that the Palestinians have lost all four of their options for territorial self-determination in the foreseeable future, assuming we have the strength to avert the annihilation option. They had them for 50 years, a longish time. Now they will have to get used to the fate of the Armenians, the Kurds, the Bretons, the Welsh and many others.

MOSHE RON, Jerusalem.

### ... Differs From History for Jordan

In response to "Eyes on Hussein" (Letters, July 19):

Scott Gordon falsifies history and misrepresents facts.

The presence of the Palestinians in Jordan and other countries is due to their forced expulsion from their homeland (Palestine) following the creation of Israel in 1948 and the transplantation of ingathered Jewish immigrants from different parts of the world in their place.

Palestine was held in 1918 in trust by the British, mandatory power to prepare its people to form their government and ultimately achieve independence. The British betrayed that international trust and paved the way for the creation of Israel and the Palestinian problem.

Jordan was a separate autonomous

it had been definitely excluded from it in 1922 by Winston Churchill, then secretary for the colonies.

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## 16 Are Hurt In Paris by Bomb at Cafe

Former Home of Aide To President Is Also Hit

**The Associated Press**  
PARIS — A bomb left in a package exploded Tuesday night near a crowded cafe in the Place Saint-Michel, injuring 16 persons, the police said Wednesday. Two of the 16 were hospitalized, both in satisfactory condition.

Later, a bomb exploded outside the former apartment of Régis Debray, a French presidential adviser. No one was hurt.

Earlier Tuesday, explosions damaged a bank and an import-export company, both of which have links to Israel.

A short time after the explosion in the Place Saint-Michel on the Left Bank, a caller identifying himself as a member of the Organisation for the Liberation of Palestine (OLP) group, telephoned a French news agency and said his group was responsible.

The guerrilla organization is seeking the release of four members of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia. The four were imprisoned after the Sept. 24, 1981, takeover of the Turkish consulate in Paris.

Witnesses to the Saint-Michel bombing said they saw three men run from the square shortly before the explosion. No arrests were made.

About four hours later, a bomb exploded outside a third-floor Left Bank apartment occupied until recently by Mr. Debray, a leftist activist and writer and a special adviser to President François Mitterrand.

An anonymous telephone caller told Agence France-Presse he was a member of the Revolutionary French Brigades. He claimed the bombing was in response to the attack at Place Saint-Michel.

**Authenticity Is Questioned**  
Police sources said Wednesday they doubted the authenticity of the call.

The French author Jean-Ederm Hallier said in early May that he had been kidnapped by the group, which supposedly is rightist, but the case was widely dismissed as a publicity stunt.

The police take more seriously the Armenian claim of responsibility.

Europe-1, a Paris-based radio station, broadcast a tape Wednesday that was made last weekend by a Beirut spokesman for the Armenian group.

The spokesman, identified only as Mr. Agopian, claimed that France's interior minister, Gaston Defferre, had reneged on a promise to grant political asylum to the four men arrested in the takeover of the Turkish consulate.

### Attack in Rotterdam

**ROTTERDAM (AP)** — Two men fired on a car carrying the Turkish consul, Kemal Dinc, but neither the consul nor his driver was hurt in the attack Wednesday, the police said. A Dutch police report shot and wounded one man.



British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Wednesday visited Ian Lynch, left, and Paul Palmer, Royal Green Jackets bandmen injured in an IRA bombing in London's Regent's Park.

## Londoners Warned That Bombings May Signal New Terror Campaign

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
**LONDON** — Scotland Yard warned Londoners on Wednesday that the British capital may be facing a new terrorist campaign after two bomb blasts that killed nine soldiers.

With police searching Irish Republican Army haunts and watching ports, airports and railroad stations for the bombers, Cmdr. William Huckleby, head of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad, warned, "We may well be in for another terrorist campaign in London. We are gearing up to deal with it."

The IRA, seeking the end of British rule in Northern Ireland, claimed responsibility for both of Tuesday's explosions.

On Wednesday, the Queen's Household Cavalry trotted past Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist branch appealed for information

the wreckage from the bomb attack in Hyde Park and stood guard at Whitehall — as tradition dictates. The only deviation was an extra police escort.

"We are continuing to mount a guard in the same fashion as that of the last 300 years," said Col. Andrew Parker-Bowles, commanding officer of the Household Cavalry. "It will take more than a cowardly attack like yesterday to stop us doing our duty."

The death toll from Tuesday's attacks against the ceremonial cavalry troop in Hyde Park and a regimental band in Regent's Park rose to nine with the death of a 19-year-old lance corporal. Of the 52 injured, 21 persons — mostly soldiers — remained in the hospital.

Two were in critical condition.

Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist branch appealed for information

on the Hyde Park "bomb car" — a blue Morris Marina that contained a bomb wrapped with nails. Another bomb killed six Royal Green Jacket bandmen during a lunchtime concert in Regent's Park. Police said the bandstand was searched before the concert but the bomb was concealed between planks under the floorboards.

"Our anger at those who did this is total. They are just barbaric and vicious. They mustn't win," Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said after visiting eight Royal Green Jacket bandmen at St. Mary's Hospital in London.

Only one elected president, Juan D. Perón, completed a full term in

## Argentines Trying to Shake Political Lethargy

But They Remain Skeptical After Half a Century of Nothing but Failure

By Edward Schumacher  
*New York Times Service*

**BUENOS AIRES** — The small boxing arena shook with the cheers and chants of more than 10,000 sweltering Argentines crammed into the bleachers, stuffed down the halls and spilling onto the street.

They were attending Argentina's first legal political rally in more than six years of military dictatorship.

Friday night's rally, sponsored by the Radical Youth, a faction in the center-left Radical Party, was called two weeks ago in defiance of the military. The rally suddenly became legal when the military regime lifted its ban.

Ricardo Alvarez, an organizer, stood in the back and scanned the sea of faces as the crowd roared again and again: "The military dictatorship is going to end." He grinned with willing emotion. "They feel and want liberty," he said.

The military, discredited for capitulating to Britain in the Falklands and failing to put Argentina's chaotic economy in order, has been fulfilling part of its promise to return the nation to democracy within 20 months.

Government workers are pulling dusty voting boxes from warehouses to repair them. Other workers are studying outdated voting lists.

Many Argentines, gratified by their new freedom, remain skeptical about some of its implications. Political parties as well as the military have historically failed them. Civilian political leaders have had a poor record of espousing wild-eyed populism, engaging in corruption and goading the military into coups against competitors.

Only one elected president, Juan D. Perón, completed a full term in

the period of half a century as succeeding civilian and military governments turned over the country to each other when their failures became too much for the public to bear.

One woman in her 30s who periodically escapes abroad reflected a common frustration. "After you're here for a while, your standards lower," she said.

Admitting that the military is not the only one to blame, Deolinda F. Bittel, the acting head of the Peronist Party, said last week that

"the most grave problem is precisely that the people don't believe in anything anymore."

The government recognizes at least 15 national political parties, not counting the Communists, underground leftist groups and independent provincial parties. There are few ideological differences. All but one are left of center. Most are dominated by old men divided by personal ambitions.

### Single Exception

The single ideological exception is the centrist Federal Party, whose members hold political beliefs similar to those of liberal Republicans in the United States. There is no party for conservatives, depriving Argentina of what many political analysts say is needed balance. The military has filled the conservative role.

A party founded in the 1890s, the Radicals, represented the growing number of urban immigrants and broke the landed oligarchy's political control. The party grew rigid and its longtime leader, Hipolito Rigoyen, was overthrown in 1930 in the first military coup of the century.

Many of today's parties are offshoots of the Radicals. The party itself, after almost 40 years un-

der the control of the late Ricardo Balbín, is headed by Carlos R. Contín, 66, who retained control in a heated vote Monday.

The Radical Party, generally regarded as the nation's second largest, is seriously split between two factions. Mr. Contín's National Line and the Movement for Renovation and Change, headed by Raúl Alfonsín, a 55-year-old leftist firebrand.

Mr. Alfonsín spoke Friday night at the rally. He warned of the nation's "tendency to dissolution," and then accused Mr. Contín of being a collaborator with the military regime, a heady charge.

The Peronists, Argentina's largest party, are even more deeply divided, with about a dozen factions. Members have ranged from the extreme leftists who assassinated policemen in the mid-1970s to the extreme rightists who assassinated the leftists.

The party's titular head, former President Isabel Perón, is in exile in Spain.

Party leaders argue that recurring military coups have prevented a firm grounding in democracy. The promise of democracy, however, has lured many Argentines, particularly young ones such as those at Friday's rally, to try again.

Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre will resign this year as head of his traditionalist Roman Catholic movement, according to his secretary.

The Rev. Patrice Laroché said Tuesday that the 76-year-old French archbishop, who was reported gravely ill with pneumonia last year, had decided to step down to "assure a smooth transition" in the leadership of his St. Pius X Sacerdotal Fraternity. Archbishop Lefebvre founded the movement in 1970 in Ecône, Switzerland, to fight liberal reforms adopted after the Second Vatican Council in 1962-65.

Father Laroché said Archbishop Lefebvre was in very good health and would continue to advise his successor after his retirement. He said a successor would be announced in September.

Archbishop Lefebvre has ordained more than 100 traditionalist priests, defying Vatican sanctions forbidding him to say mass or administer sacraments.

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## French TV Profile of Mitterrand Is Broadcast Despite His Protest

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

**PARIS** — French television showed a program on the life of President François Mitterrand on Tuesday night despite his request that it be canceled.

Mr. Mitterrand, possibly reacting to press charges that he was seeking to boost his falling public image, asked the state-run network TF1 not to show the 95-minute documentary.

It was based on his speeches and published diaries between the start of World War II and his election in May of last year and combined film and photographs with the voices of actors reading from his works.

A spokesman for TF1 said that the decision to run the program was made by the channel's chief executive officer. In a communiqué, the network denied that the show had any political overtones and said it had been decided to broadcast the program because Mr. Mitterrand's writings "belong to history and this is a historical broadcast."

The newspaper Libération, which normally supports the Socialist administration, described the program as "an operation to promote the president that makes no decent pretense of objectivity."

Le Figaro, a conservative daily, called it "an indecent hagiography," and the pro-Socialist Le Matin said that the broadcast could be considered as "a small provocation" that opposition parties were likely to denounce as propaganda.

## Ahmat Acyl, Former Official in Chad, Dies

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

**YAOUNDE, Cameroon** — Ahmat Acyl, 38, a former Chadian foreign minister, was killed Monday in southern Chad when he was struck by a whirling airplane propeller, diplomatic sources said Wednesday. They added that there appeared to be no suspicion of foul play.

Mr. Acyl was foreign minister in the government of Goukouni Oueddegui until June 2, when rebel leader Hissène Habré took the capital of Ndjamena and drove Mr. Goukouni from the country.

Mr. Acyl was head of the Democratic Revolutionary Council, one of four major political factions in the impoverished nation. He was considered the most pro-Libyan of Chad's factional leaders.

blending Spanish, Mexican and pioneer Texan motifs, died Tuesday.

In addition to the 622-foot Tower of the Americas, the theme structure at San Antonio's 1968 World's Fair, Mr. Ford designed the 1936 Texas Centennial Exposition at Dallas, the University of Texas campuses at San Antonio and Dallas, and several buildings for Skidmore College in Saratoga Springs, N.Y., and Marymount College in Tarrytown, N.Y. He also designed buildings and shopping center complexes in Switzerland, Peru and Mexico.

**Willy de Luca**

**ROME (Reuters)** — Willy de Luca, 57, director-general of the Italian state broadcasting corporation, RAI, died after a heart attack

Wednesday. A journalist since 1951, he entered RAI in 1966 and was appointed director-general in June, 1980.

**James R. Brown Jr.**

**DALLAS (UPI)** — James R. Brown Jr., 58, president of Dresser Industries Inc., a multinational high-technology corporation, died Monday after a heart attack.

**25 Drown in Indonesia**

**Reuters**

**JAKARTA** — Twenty-five persons drowned when a motor launch caught fire and sank off central Sumatra on Sunday. Fifty-five people swam to safety, officials said Wednesday. The fire started when a gas stove exploded, the newspaper Merdeka reported.

**Hines H. Baker**

**HOUSTON (UPI)** — Hines H. Baker, 88, chief executive officer of the Humble Oil & Refining Co. from 1948 to 1957, died Monday.

**O'Neil Ford**

**SAN ANTONIO (AP)** — O'Neil Ford, 76, an architect noted for his Southwestern style of design

**Pakistan Releases Indian Prisoners**

**The Associated Press**

**NEW DELHI** — Ten Indian citizens who had been held in Pakistani jails for about a decade without trial were returned to their homeland Tuesday night, most of them in poor condition.

Their return was regarded as evidence of improving relations between the two neighboring countries, which have fought three wars since gaining independence from Britain almost 35 years ago. Pakistan announced recently that it would allow Indian diplomats to visit the unspecified number of Indians held in its jails if India would reciprocate.

A report from Karachi said that the nine men and one woman had been detained for 11 years in connection with the 1971 war between the two countries.

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## SCIENCE / TECHNOLOGY

## Latest in Video Chic: 'Earth Stations'

By David Remnick  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Two years ago out in Arcadia, Okla., Rick Schermering flicked on his television, fiddled with the dial and flopped down on the couch. It was late afternoon in Arcadia, midnight in Moscow and 8 a.m. in Vladivostok, and "Good Morning, Siberia" was on the air, live via satellite.

"It was the darndest show," said Schermering. "With a little manipulation I'd been getting the Moscow Olympics all week, and then this show came on. I flipped my wig. Strange show. They spent a lot of time on it trying to show how American spies keep secrets in their boots or under their tongues."

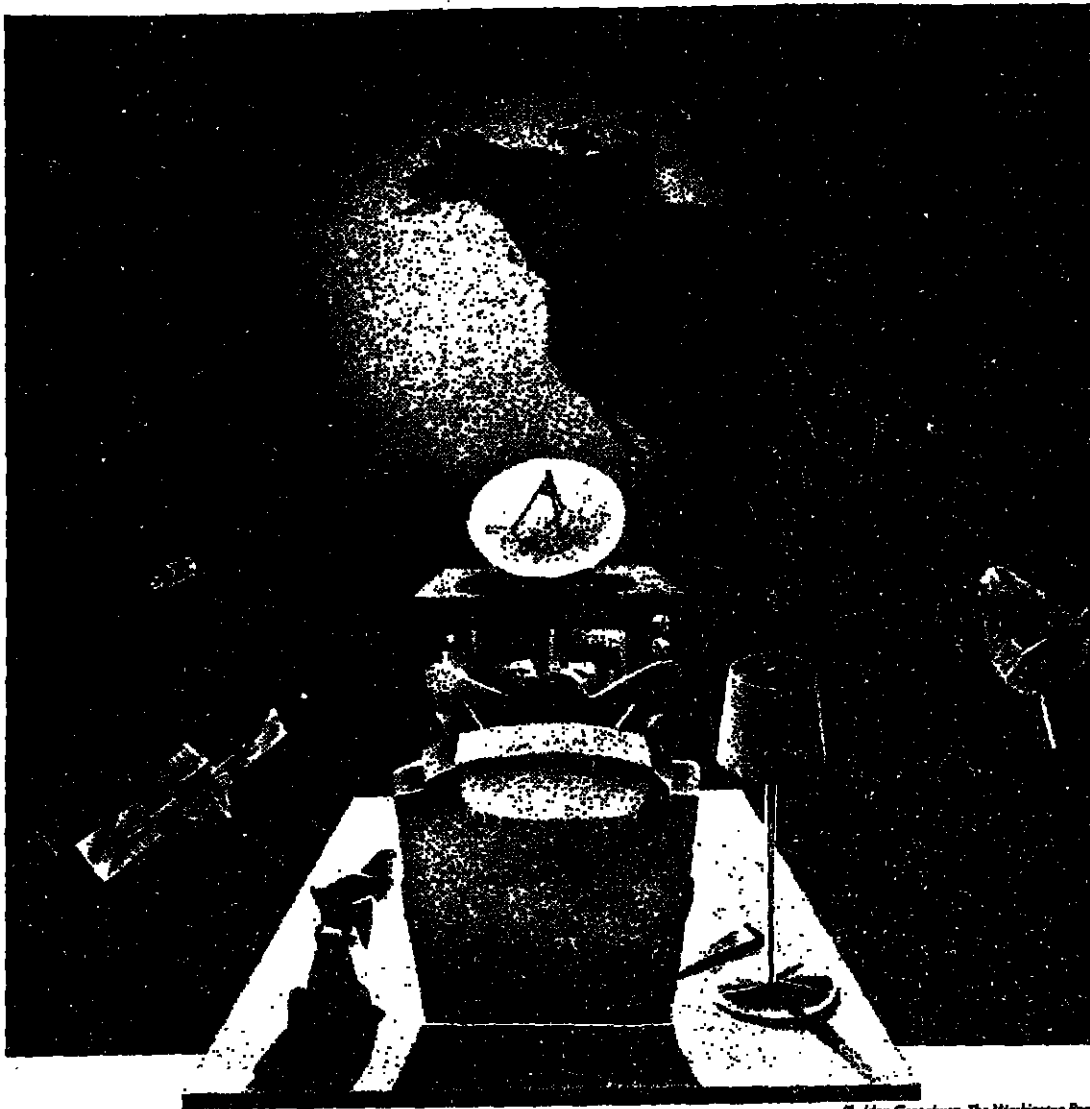
Schermering, president of Satellite TV Technology, a company "dedicated to the promotion of home satellite receivers," pulled in the Soviet morning programming with a concave dish connected to his home television. Until recently the idea of hooking up a satellite receiver, or "earth station," for personal use had been, if not wholly fantastic, at least fantastically expensive. Neiman-Marcus featured a Comsat earth station for \$36,000 in its 1979 catalog. But the price is dropping and the idea is catching on.

Larry Holmes has one. So do Rich Little, Barry Goldwater, Randolph Hearst Jr. and the offices of the U.S. House of Representatives. Corporations such as Avon and Ford, and Eskimos from Newfoundland to Greenland all use satellite receivers for electronically coordinated meetings, or teleconferences.

Ted Turner gave Daniel Schorr an earth station for his back yard two years ago. "I may have been the first person in the Washington area to have one," said Schorr, senior Washington correspondent for the Turner-owned Cable News Network. "Turner asked me how my kids were going to be able to see me on television since there isn't any cable in Washington. So he gave me the dish. It was a gift."

If you don't happen to have a boss as generous as Ted Turner and you want to own the latest in video chic, a satellite dish is still a considerable investment. "If you want to spend around \$12,000 you can get a unit with all the bells and whistles," said Schermering. "But you can get a perfectly adequate system for around \$3,000 to \$5,000. You can also buy a kit for \$2,000 and build one yourself."

An earth station has three components: a satellite dish, a low-noise amplifier (LNA) and a receiver. The LNA is generally 10 to 12 feet (about three and a half meters) in diameter. It must be set on a sturdy foundation, generally concrete, and must not be blocked by



Sheldon Greenberg, The Washington Post

overhanging roofs or trees. Since the signal transmitted from satellites can be weak or distorted, the LNA is necessary to amplify the signal and improve reception. The receiver looks like the channel tuner on an ordinary television set and basically does the same thing — except the satellite can pull in 50 to 60 channels, with more to come in the future.

One popular misconception is that with a satellite dish a viewer can pull in just about any signal from any satellite.

That isn't true. While the heavens grow more crowded with satellites every day, only a few are designed for television transmissions. The range of a satellite is called its "footprint," and an earth station owner can sit down to broadcasts of British news or French theater only if that show has first been beamed to a European satellite and then to one of the satellites that has the appropriate "footprint." When the earth station is initially installed, it is aimed toward one of the main satellites;

in order to redirect the angle of the satellite dish, it must be adjusted by hand or by a system attached to the television.

Without breaking the law, an earth station owner can listen in on most cable stations free of charge. Schermering claims that, whenever anyone tries to pay cable TV companies for listening in, the checks are mailed back. Not that the cable companies are happy with the situation; some, like Home Box Office, have announced multimillion-dollar plans to scramble their signals.

Many in the satellite industry say that the new technology is designed above all for people in remote areas of the United States, where reception is poor or nonexistent.

"There are 3 million homes out there that can't get more than a couple of stations and a lot who get just about nothing," said Schermering. "I just had a forest ranger out in Idaho tell me that there's more snow on his TV than there is on the ground in January."

While large earth stations require a sizable bank account and suitable clearance — making such technology impossible for many city dwellers — it is possible to buy a dish that is only two to three feet in diameter, about a quarter as much the price of its big brother and, quite possibly, the real comer in satellite technology.

The Federal Communications Commission recently confirmed the legality of still-to-be-built direct broadcast satellites (DBS), issuing rules for broadcasting directly to home sets. The decision could deeply affect the television industry, since DBS owners would be able to bypass cable subscription companies and have more alternatives to the usual network offerings. The FCC also ruled that the new broadcasters will not be required to include community service programming. While the big earth stations are still state-of-the-art and more powerful, the more affordable small dishes may become a common sight on rooftops and in back yards.

## Nightmares: A Normal Part of Growing Up

By Andree Brooks  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For years professionals in pediatrics have wrestled with the problem of childhood nightmares, trying to help both parents and children handle what can be a very troubling occurrence for both.

Experts identify two kinds of bad dreams that young children experience: the nightmare, which is quite common, and night terror, which affects about 3 percent of all children.

While these disturbances occur in roughly the same age group, under age 7, they are not similar. The nightmare typically occurs during rapid eye movement or dream-phase sleep, while night terror, which affects mostly boys, generally occurs during "slow wave" sleep. While night terror usually isn't remembered the next morning, nightmares tend to

be memorable and frightening. Night terror is a less serious as well as less common problem. Edward R. Christophersen, professor of pediatrics at the University of Kansas Medical Center, said nightmares are a normal part of a child's development. "It's hard to find a child who has not experienced nightmares at some time or another," he said. Thus they should not automatically be seen as a sign of a serious problem, especially if the child is under 6, when most nightmares occur.

Threatening Experience  
Early childhood nightmares are now recognized as a natural response to a threatening experience in a child's life, said Dr. John E. Mack, professor of psychiatry at Harvard Medical School and co-author of a number of recent papers on childhood dreams. Mack and other experts say that nightmares often follow such traumas as surgery, a hospital

stay, a fight, a death, divorce, a serious illness or a move.

According to Dr. Carolyn Schroeder, a pediatric psychologist with the Child Development Institute of the University of North Carolina, the basic themes of such dreams have changed little over the centuries, even though the dreamer may now be chased by an extraterrestrial rather than, say, a mythological creature. Nightmares invariably include an object from the real or fantasy world of the child that seems to threaten his or her existence.

Because a young child has difficulty differentiating between reality and fantasy, nowadays television shows or movies are considered possible catalysts. "I clearly remember a very definite correlation between the arrival of 'Star Wars' and a rise in the number of reports of children having nightmares," Schroeder said.

## Study Raises New Hope for Averting Senility

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A surprisingly large number of elderly patients in nursing homes suffer from mental dementia that is potentially reversible, according to a team of brain specialists.

But without proper diagnosis and treatment, such patients are doomed to finish their lives in institutions, the doctors said in a report in The Journal of the American Medical Association.

Altogether, about 25 percent of the seemingly senile or demented patients whom the specialists studied in detail had severe but potentially curable behavioral problems.

## A Great Surprise

"It was a great surprise to us," said Dr. Thomas D. Sabin of Boston University, one of the authors of the report. "We thought the number of potentially reversible dementias would be much lower than that."

The patients' problems included mental confusion, loss of memory, urinary incontinence and stumbling. In some cases the problems stemmed from toxic reactions to drugs given to keep the patients quiet, or even medications for heart conditions and other nonmental illnesses. In other patients the problems were caused by blood clots inside the skull, called subdural hematomas, or other brain problems that could be treated by surgery.

## National Scope

Dr. Vernon H. Mark of Harvard Medical School, another of the specialists, said that all the patients studied were in nine nursing homes and hospitals for the chronically ill in the Boston area but that the problem was clearly of a

national scope and was probably worse in some areas than in the Northeast, where medical care is relatively good. He said this view came from talking to doctors in other states and from experience with other nursing homes.

"We actually went through the best," Mark said of the homes studied.

## Depressing Statistic

Statistics show more than that a million Americans live in nursing homes or equivalent institutions. Most are over age 65.

"A more depressing statistic is that elderly patients institutionalized for longer than six months have little chance of being discharged," the report said, "unless it is for transfer to a hospital for the care of an acute illness."

Sabin said that most elderly patients who have been in such institutions more than three months were likely to have symptoms of dementia.

There are several important lessons from the study, the specialists said. The first is that doctors should use extreme care in diagnosing the elderly and remember that dementia and senility are often reflections of disease, not simply inevitable results of aging. Diagnosing dementia is difficult, even for specialists, they said.

## Bad Reactions

Another lesson for elderly people as well as their doctors is the need for great caution in the use of medicines. The aging brain becomes increasingly susceptible to bad reactions to tranquilizing, or anesthetic, drugs, as well as to a wide range of other potent medications used by the elderly, Mark said.

"The susceptibility of the brain

in the elderly patients to not only anesthetic drugs but also chemical agents used in the treatment of many common medical conditions must be emphasized, and the importance of adequate nutrition and hydration should not be overlooked," the report said.

In patients whose original diagnoses were conditions such as heart disease, diabetes or leg ulcers, the research team found dementia to be as common and severe as in patients diagnosed as having senility, schizophrenia or other mental disorders.

The doctors were alerted to the problem by patients who had been referred to Boston City Hospital. One typical case history was that

of a patient who became delirious after surgery for a hip fracture. So that she would not disturb other patients, she was given haloperidol, a powerful tranquilizer, and thereafter developed the symptoms of dementia. Presumably, the dementia would have continued if the medication had not been halted, the specialists said.

They noted that symptoms of dementia can also be brought on in the elderly by severe depression caused by such nonmedical problems as loss of family ties, anxiety over lack of money and loss of physical independence.

The specialists studied 136 patients and did detailed neurological reports on 111.

## Coffee Fans Spurn Cancer Tie

The Associated Press

BOSTON — Many coffee drinkers have heard about a medical study that links their morning brew with cancer of the pancreas, but a survey says their reaction was generally the same: They ignored it.

The study, made public in March, 1981, said people who drink a cup or two of coffee a day are nearly twice as likely to develop this form of cancer as people who don't drink coffee. The Harvard researchers who did the work cautioned that their discovery should be verified by other studies.

The report received wide publicity. Four months later, researchers from the University of New Mexico Medical Center conducted a telephone survey to find out what effect it had had on people's coffee drinking habits.

They interviewed 566 persons and found that 70 percent were coffee drinkers. Only one person contacted had cut down on coffee consumption specifically because of the study's findings, although 58 percent of the people said they knew about the coffee study.

Regardless of the intent of the authors and media, the association of coffee drinking with cancer of the pancreas was presented to the public in a fashion that might have affected behavior, the New Mexico researchers noted. Yet, they added, "The data from our survey clearly indicated that this information had little long-term effect."

The survey directed by Dr. Jonathan M. Samet was published in the New England Journal of Medicine, which also carried the results of the original coffee study.

## 2 Republicans Deplore Sea Treaty's Rejection

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is making a serious mistake in refusing to sign the 1930-nation treaty on the Law of the Sea, according to testimony by two former negotiators who are Republicans.

Elliott L. Richardson, former U.S. ambassador to the Law of the Sea Conference and now chairman of the State Department's public advisory committee on the issue, said the administration's decision had been influenced by "ideologi-

cal pressures." He warned that the United States could end up with an alternative treaty that is "less satisfactory."

Mr. Richardson was one of five witnesses called to testify Tuesday before the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee on President Reagan's July 9 decision not to sign the treaty. Mr. Reagan said at the time that the treaty's limit on future seabed mining "does not meet United States objectives."

But the administration's belief that "mini-treaties of the sea" can be substituted for the comprehensive accord "does not appear to be politically viable," testified Leigh S. Ratiner, former deputy chairman of the U.S. delegation to the Law of the Sea Conference.

"The world intends to go forward with the Law of the Sea treaty without us," he said. "I am convinced, even as a conservative who finds the deep seabed provisions ideologically offensive, that we have much more to lose by staying outside this treaty than by joining it."

Administration spokesmen testifying before the committee defended the treaty's rejection.

"The United States could not go along with a treaty that so clearly thwarted many important U.S. ocean interests," said Theodore G. Kronmiller, deputy assistant secretary of state for oceans and fisheries.

Mr. Kronmiller said that the negotiations on seabed mining represented "a major failure of international diplomacy" because the "concerns of major countries were not taken into account."

But Mr. Richardson replied that although the treaty is "far from perfect," the seabed proposal is "not unworkable."

"We cannot long afford to isolate ourselves from multilateral arrangements vitally important to this nation's oceanic interests," he said.



The crew for the next flight of the space shuttle Columbia met with journalists Tuesday at Johnson Space Center in Houston.

From left are Joseph P. Allen, William B. Lenoir, co-pilot Robert F. Overmeyer and mission commander Vance D. Brand.

## Space Shuttle to Carry 4 Men, 2 Giant Satellites

By Thomas O'Toole  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The next flight of the space shuttle Columbia will carry two giant communications satellites into orbit and the most astronauts ever to be launched in one spacecraft at the same time.

The satellites to be carried aloft in Columbia's cargo bay Nov. 11 will be 10 feet (three meters) tall and five feet wide and weigh 5,000 pounds (about 2,300 kilograms) each.

One belongs to Satellite Business Systems and will be deployed from the shuttle over the Pacific Ocean between Hawaii and Chile, then boosted into a higher orbit. The other is owned by Telesat Canada Ltd. and will be deployed in the same place the day after the first satellite.

"It is a four-man operation to launch those satellites," Robert F. Overmeyer, the U.S. Marine Corps colonel who will co-pilot the next shuttle flight, said Tuesday at the Johnson Space Center in Houston. "We'll be launching them when

we're out of radio communications with the Earth, and we'll need all four people aboard to handle it."

Col. Overmeyer will be co-pilot for Vance D. Brand, a veteran astronaut who will command the four-day mission and who flew on the Apollo-Soyuz flight in 1975. Like Col. Overmeyer, the other two crew members, Joseph P. Allen and William B. Lenoir, will be making their first space flight. Both are physicists with doctoral degrees.

To handle four astronauts, the shuttle's two ejection seats will be

removed and replaced with three cockpit seats that cannot be used as ejection seats.

The fourth crew member will ride in a new seat to be installed in the mid-deck of Columbia's cabin, just outside the airlock that Mr. Allen and Mr. Lenoir may use to enter the cargo bay for the first shuttle space walk.

None of the astronauts seemed bothered by the fact that they will be the first to fly the shuttle without the possibility of being ejected if the craft is damaged during liftoff.

## U.S. Social Aid Agency May Alter Notice Rule

By Robert Pear  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Department of Health and Human Services is considering changes in regulations that would let it make major revisions in the rules for Social Security, Medicaid, welfare and other programs without giving advance public notice.

The proposal, which has drawn fire from some who receive benefits from those programs, would also permit the department to make changes without receiving comment from the public.

Department officials said that in most cases they would continue to use the "notice and comment" procedures they have been following for 12 years.

## Means of Modification

But under the proposal, the department could choose to "omit the use of notice-and-comment procedures for rules relating to public property, loans, grants, benefits and contracts if, in its judgment," the delay had disadvantages that outweighed the benefits of public comment.

The "notice-and-comment procedures" that the proposal would modify are the means by which the proposal itself could take effect.

The proposal was published last month in the Federal Register, the medium through which the government gives advance notice of changes in regulations. It is open to public comment until Aug. 23 and could then take effect after being published in its final form.

Department officials said one of the major disadvantages of current procedure in changing rules is the inordinate amount of time, often a year, that it requires.

The department is planning to issue new or revised rules soon for Medicaid, Medicare, Social Security and Head Start, which provide benefits for the poor, the elderly and children.

While the department can issue new regulations making substantial changes in federal benefit programs, it cannot make a change inconsistent with laws passed by Congress.

## Opposition to Change

Advocates for the poor, consumer groups, hospital administrators, nursing home operators and others who receive benefits from the department are opposing the rules change.

Sam Rosenbaum of the Children's Defense Fund, a national nonprofit organization, said recently that the proposal would "end the public's right to comment on regulations before they are issued."

Eugene Tillman, a lawyer in private practice who used to work at the department, said that under the proposed rules the department could "escape judicial review" of its decisions to forgo public notice and comment. He said the proposed rules "represent an erosion of the public participation principle which has been firmly established over the past decade."

Department officials acknowledge that rules have often been improved as a result of comments submitted by state and local officials, trade associations and private citizens.

"Our main concern is situations where we do not have enough time for notice and comment because of statutory deadlines and program needs," said Terry Coleman, the department lawyer who supervises the issuance of regulations.

## Cries Are Real — 4 Drown

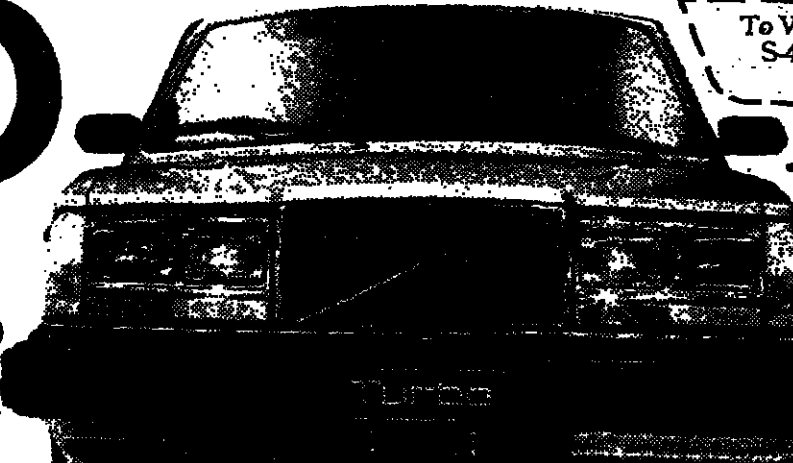
The Associated Press

DUNCAN, Okla. — A woman, her two children and a nephew drowned in a lake when campers, accustomed to hearing the youngsters' playful shouts for help, ignored their cries for aid, the Highway Patrol said.

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## New Eurobond Flood Continues; Total for 3 Days Tops \$1 Billion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
LONDON — Spurred by declining interest rates, the flood of new Eurobonds continued Wednesday, with the equivalent of more than \$350 million in new bonds being issued.

But dealers said that the market's appetite for the new issues had been somewhat dulled Wednesday, as the total for the week climbed over the \$1 billion mark.

Overall, Eurobond prices were aided by the fall in interest rates, they said. One-month Eurodollar rates dropped to 12.44 percent Wednesday from 12.94 percent Tuesday and were sharply lower than the 14.31 percent of last Wednesday. The average rise in bond prices was about 1/4 point, dealers said.

On many of the issues that have been brought to market this week, however, gray market participants were quoting discount prices ranging from 98 1/2 to 99.

Trading Wednesday basically consisted of professional switching between the new bonds and other recent issues, dealers said.

Here are Wednesday's new issues:

- Canadian Pacific Securities is

raising \$75 million with a seven-year Eurobond, lead managed by Goldman Sachs International and Salomon Brothers International.

Guaranteed by Canadian Pacific Enterprises, the notes have a 15 percent coupon and are priced at par. The issue was quoted on the gray market at a discount from issue price of 1 1/2. This compared with the total underwriting commission of 1.88 percent.

A \$100-million 10-year note was issued by Eldorado Nuclear of Canada, lead managed by Salomon Brothers, Dominion Securities and Wood Gundy. It had a 14 1/2 percent coupon was priced at 99 1/2 and yielded 14.67 percent.

The Canadian province of Newfoundland issued a \$75-million Eurobond with a coupon of 15 1/2 percent, lead manager Credit Commercial de France said. The issue price of the eight-year bond will be announced later, a bank spokesman said.

Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez is raising \$60 million with a seven-year Eurobond, co-lead managed by itself and Continental Illinois.

The bond carries a 15 1/2 percent coupon and pricing was indicated

at 99 1/2. Final terms will be fixed July 29, it added. The gray market price was also a 1 1/2 discount Wednesday, dealers said.

In the Deutsche-mark sector, Standard Bank of South Africa issued a four-year, 50 million Deutsche mark Eurobond bearing a 10 1/2 percent coupon and priced at par.

The issue was managed by Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank. Dealers said that the high coupon suggested the bonds were probably intended for the bank's private clients.

A seven-year, 100 million Deutsche mark private placement for Sperry Rand was launched, led by Berliner Handels und Bank. The issue bears a 9 1/2 percent coupon and is priced at par.

Expected to be announced Thursday was a \$50-million issue for the Mexican industrial development bank, Nacional Financiera. Market sources said the three-year issue is expected to carry an 18 percent coupon and be priced at par. The lead manager is believed to be Lloyds Bank International.



Jean Gandois

## French Plan Is Criticized By Executive

The Associated Press

PARIS — The former president of the Rhône-Poulenc chemical group Wednesday said he resigned because the Socialist government's nationalization of key industries is unrealistic and is driving them into heavy debt.

The scathing criticism by Jean Gandois in his letter of resignation was made public hours before the Ministry of Industry appointed Loïc Le Floch-Prigent to succeed him as chief executive officer of Rhône-Poulenc.

Mr. Le Floch-Prigent, 39, was former cabinet director of the Ministry of Industry under Pierre Dreyfus, the ministry announced.

Industry Minister Jean-Pierre Chevènement announced Tuesday he had accepted the resignation of Mr. Gandois, 54, who had headed Rhône-Poulenc since June, 1979, after joining it in 1976.

He was only one of two company presidents retained after the nationalization of the chemical industry last February. In so doing, President François Mitterrand overrode protests from the Communist-led Confederation Générale de Travail, who blamed Mr. Gandois for previous layoffs at Rhône-Poulenc.

## Congressman Abandons Bid to Rein In AT&T

By Ernest Holsendolph  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the House telecommunications subcommittee Tuesday abandoned his efforts to pass a bill that would toughen the terms of the antitrust settlement that the Justice Department reached with American Telephone and Telegraph Co. last January.

Rep. Timothy E. Wirth, a Colorado Democrat, attributed his decision to a campaign of "fear and distortion" that he said AT&T waged against the bill. Its campaign delayed action on the bill, he said, beyond the point at which there would be enough time in the current legislative session to pass it and reach agreement with the Senate.

Rep. Wirth said the phone company had refused to compromise except on its own terms.

Without legislation from Congress this year prescribing new rules for the telecommunications industry, the industry faces the prospect of a big reorganization to be brought about by the sweeping divestiture plan fashioned by AT&T and the Justice Department, possibly modified by Judge Harold H. Greene in Federal District Court here. A decision from Judge Greene, who must approve AT&T's plan, is expected shortly.

Rep. Wirth and other proponents of the legislation said a bill was needed to protect telephone customers against sharp increases in their bills and to protect the 22 regional telephone companies of the Bell System that are to be spun off by the parent company.

Reading from prepared remarks at a meeting of the House Committee on Energy and Commerce, Rep. Wirth said: "In the short run AT&T has won a tactical victory by stopping this bill this year. But AT&T's victory is a major setback for the American people and for a telecommunications industry that is one of the fastest-growing and most productive segments of our economy. AT&T is preventing Congress from making the decisions that are ours to make."

Rep. Wirth's decision was a victory for AT&T, which had pledged to try to defeat the measure after it was adopted by Rep. Wirth's subcommittee, 15 to 0, on March 25. It was also a triumph for Rep. Tom Corcoran, an Illinois Republican, who had maneuvered to delay the bill, saying it was bad for his constituents who work for AT&T in suburban Chicago.

In response to Rep. Wirth's move, Kenneth Whalen, executive vice president of AT&T, said, "It is no secret that we have been active in voicing our concern over legislation which would roll back the consent decree we signed with the Department of Justice even before the court has a chance to act on it, but we have been just as vocal in advocating that Congress establish a comprehensive national telecommunications policy."

Rep. Corcoran used parliamentary delays until the bill before the July 4 break and afterward helped to organize a torrent of amendments to the bill. Although most of them were defeated, they kept the bill tied up until Tuesday.

Rep. Corcoran said there was still a chance for a smaller, modified telecommunications bill this year — mostly along lines suggested by Mark S. Fowler, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission. Such a bill would include a provision clarifying the jurisdiction over the spun-off Bell companies after the settlement is carried out. Another provision would give the FCC clear jurisdiction over long-distance service on an intrastate basis. Under present law, the commission regulates only interstate toll service.

Asked how legislation might still be salvaged, with Rep. Wirth having given up for this year, Rep. Corcoran said: "I'm upset, but he'll get over it. If no one else does so, the publishers will come to him and say they still need legislation to protect themselves from competition with AT&T, which will provide some impetus toward a short bill."

Rep. Corcoran was referring to a key provision in the legislation that would have restricted AT&T, after the divestiture, from providing its own information services in competition with publishers and other private companies. The bill would have restricted Bell to a role of supplying communications links between customers and companies that supply information.

In favor of the bill were several telephone companies that compete with AT&T, including GTE Corp. and Continental Telecom, as well as large users of telephone service and many state regulators of telephone service.

Lined up against the bill, besides AT&T, were the 600,000-member Communications Workers of America and MCI Communications Corp., a company that provides long-distance phone service.

Sam Simon, director of the National Citizens Committee for Broadcasting, a public interest group, said of Rep. Wirth's action: "This means, unfortunately, that the script for telecommunications policy will now be written by AT&T."

## Gold's Price Declines After Surge

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW YORK — Gold prices surged in Europe Wednesday after slipping back in New York.

Signs of lower interest rates helped push the price to a five-month high in London Wednesday. The metal closed at \$365.75 an ounce, up \$13.50 from Tuesday's close; it was the highest finish since Feb. 25, when bullion closed at \$366.75.

In Zurich, gold soared \$17 an ounce to close at \$362.875, a three-month high. Earlier Wednesday, in Hong Kong, gold rose \$12.30 to close at \$358.29.

In New York, however, gold for delivery this month settled on the Commodity Exchange at \$355.40, down \$3.90 from Tuesday.

Dealers in London and Zurich said trading was active. One Zurich dealer said: "The market seems generally looking toward lower interest rates and a lower dollar." Lower interest rates make currencies less attractive as an investment and enhance the position of bullion.

The Zurich dealer also noted that Wednesday was the last day of the Muslim holy month of Ramadan, and said Middle East traders were expected to return to the market in force again.

Gold's rise began Tuesday in New York as short-term U.S. interest rates fell sharply. Eurodollar rates were also down.

The dollar was weaker in London, the dollar slipped on a decline in the federal funds rate; expectations that U.S. money supply growth will be moderate in coming months and a belief that the Fed-

eral Reserve could again cut the discount rate, dealers said.

These considerations outweighed the possible positive implications for the dollar of the larger-than-expected rise of 1.7 percent in second quarter U.S. gross national product, the dealers said.

The dollar finished at 2.4290 Deutsche marks, its lowest level in over a month, compared with a close Tuesday at 2.4515. The pound rose to \$1.7562 from \$1.7402.

In Tokyo, where trading ended before it starts in Europe, the dollar fell to 253.75 yen from 255 Tuesday.

The rate on federal funds — overnight reserves banks lend one another — dropped to 10 1/2 percent Wednesday from Tuesday's average of 11.22 percent. The rate is often volatile on Wednesdays, the end of the bank-statement week.

## Merc, Singapore Study Futures Cooperation

SINGAPORE — Singapore and the Chicago Mercantile Exchange said Wednesday they plan to study the possibility of setting up a futures market in Singapore.

The study, which will focus largely on financial futures contracts, will also look into the feasibility of linking futures trading between the two centers.

The launching of the study was announced jointly by the Merc and the 13-member Singapore Financial Futures Working Party, which groups banks, brokerage and commodity houses here.

The two sides have appointed Merc executive vice president Beverly Spence to head the study, which is expected to take about four months.

Sources close to the working party said Ms. Spence is due to arrive in Singapore soon to begin work, although no definite timetable has been drawn up.

A joint statement said the study will tackle the financial guarantee of trades, the mechanics of clearing, and margins between positions on a Singapore exchange and those of the International Money Market in Chicago.

"In addition to development of a Singapore futures market during Singapore business hours, another objective of the study will be to determine the feasibility of creating an evening trading session in Singapore to coincide with the hours the IMM is open," the statement said.

The bank was commissioned early last year by the Monetary Authority of Singapore to carry out a feasibility study on establishing a financial futures market here.

Response to the idea from the island's financial community was favorable and in February the working party was formed with an MAS official sitting in on its meetings.

"I am convinced that the [government's] policies contain too many contradictions to be realistic," Mr. Gandois said in his resignation letter, which he submitted to the Industry Ministry June 18.

"The government continues to announce objectives that will be impossible to achieve."

He said Mr. Mitterrand's plan for increased investment spending to create new jobs for the 2 million unemployed will force companies into debt.

Nationalized companies "will not be able to play, on the economic and social front, the lead role that has been assigned to them, and that was the principle justification of their nationalization," Mr. Gandois said.

## French Bankruptcies Up Sharply for June

The Associated Press

PARIS — The number of corporate bankruptcies, liquidations and legal settlements in France rose to a seasonally adjusted 2,070 in June, up from 1,682 in May, the National Statistics Institute said Wednesday.

Although June's total was still below its year-earlier level of 2,184, the institute said, the size of the increase appeared to indicate that the pace of corporate failures was accelerating.

## Pan Am Chief Says Carrier Became Profitable in June

NEW YORK — Pan American World Airways was profitable in June for the first time in the last 12 months and expects to record a profit for the third quarter, Chairman C. Edward Acker told analysts Wednesday.

He said Pan Am will sell all 12 of its Lockheed Corp. L-1011-500 aircraft and continue to reduce its Boeing 727-100 fleet.

Pan Am reported Wednesday a second-quarter loss of \$56.2 million, about half the \$112 million deficit of the year-earlier quarter.

Revenue rose slightly to \$969.5 million from \$966.2 million.

For the half the loss totaled \$183.5 million compared with a loss of \$217.6 million a year earlier. Revenue was \$1.82 billion, down from \$1.84 billion.

The average number of shares outstanding in the first quarter rose to 72.7 million from 71.2 million.

Pan Am said both half and quarter figures for 1982 reflect a gain of \$14 million from sale of tax credits on three Boeing 727-200 aircraft.

United States		1981	1982	1983
American Airlines		1,000	1,000	1,000
Revenue	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Profit	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Per Share	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Duke Power		1,000	1,000	1,000
Revenue	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Profit	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Per Share	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Eastman Kodak		1,000	1,000	1,000
Revenue	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Profit	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Per Share	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
First Boston		1,000	1,000	1,000
Revenue	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Profit	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Per Share	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
FMC		1,000	1,000	1,000
Revenue	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Profit	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Per Share	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Honeywell		1,000	1,000	1,000
Revenue	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Profit	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Per Share	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
McGraw-Hill		1,000	1,000	1,000
Revenue	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Profit	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Per Share	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Dow Chemical		1,000	1,000	1,000
Revenue	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Profit	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Per Share	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

COMPANY REPORTS		Revenue	Profit	Per Share
Goodrich (B.F.)		1,000	1,000	1,000
Revenue	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Profit	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Per Share	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Goodyear Tire		1,000	1,000	1,000
Revenue	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Profit	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Per Share	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Honeywell		1,000	1,000	1,000
Revenue	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Profit	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Per Share	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
McGraw-Hill		1,000	1,000	1,000
Revenue	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Profit	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Per Share	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Dow Chemical		1,000	1,000	1,000
Revenue	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Profit	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Per Share	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

## INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

### Financial Controller BASED JAKARTA Indonesian oilfield operations

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### International Banking

### SWISS BANKERS - GENEVA

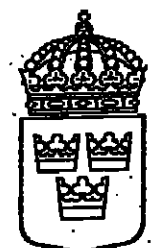
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- Investment Management
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### Floating/Fixed Rate Bonds Due 1991

In accordance with the provisions of the Bonds, notice is hereby given that for the three months interest period from 21st July, 1982 to 21st October, 1982 the Bonds will carry an Interest Rate of 14 1/2% per annum. The relevant Interest Payment Date will be 21st October, 1982. The Coupon amount per U.S. \$5,000 will be U.S. \$185.28.

On 12th July, 1982 the Ten Year Weekly Treasury Rate was 14.30 per cent. per annum.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York  
Agent Bank

### WANTED IRRIGATION EQUIPMENT MANAGER

(automated centre pivot system)

Wanted person with qualifications and experience in field of irrigation equipment installation. Should have ability to organize and execute installation works in accordance with design specifications. Will be required to work closely with sales, service and installation crews. Must speak and write English. Fluency in Arabic is an asset. Should apply in person or in writing giving experience details.

M/S Abdulaziz and M.A. Aljornath Co.  
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### SUPERINTENDENT SITE ARCHITECT

A suitably qualified and experienced architect or civil engineer is required by a London based international architectural and planning practice to take day-to-day charge during the construction stage of a large turnkey project for a new university in China.

Construction work on the first phase is to commence in November 1982, and completion of the whole project in time for the first student entry, by September 1986.

The person appointed, who will be assisted by some 15/20 staff, will be required to take up residence in China by late autumn. A thorough knowledge of modern constructional techniques must be demonstrated and the ability to relate to staff of all levels is necessary.

Experience of working abroad on large scale projects is desirable but not essential.

Accommodation and car will be provided. A generous salary and leave arrangements will be negotiated consistent with the responsibility of the position.

Please reply in writing with CV to:  
YRAM International, Architects and Planners  
24 Britton Street, London EC1M 5NQ.

### CONTRACTS ENGINEER (BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING)

An international real estate development group wishes to recruit a civil engineer with building experience to work on international projects from a London base. Suitable candidates should possess a degree and minimum seven years experience (site and office preferably), especially in the housing sector. Experience in contractual aspects, contract planning, CPM and the latest European construction methods, preferred.

Working knowledge of French is essential. Salary commensurate with experience. Interviews will commence late August 1982.

Please reply to Box 33668, I.H.T., 63 Long Acre, London WC2.

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## Wednesday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

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Grains

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT	2.85 1/2	2.86 1/2	2.85 1/2	2.85 1/2	+1/4
RYE	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
BARLEY	1.05 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.05 1/2	+1/4
MAIZE	2.15 1/2	2.16 1/2	2.15 1/2	2.15 1/2	+1/4
SOYBEANS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
BEANS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
PEAS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.85 1/2	2.86 1/2	2.85 1/2	2.85 1/2	+1/4
RYE	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
BARLEY	1.05 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.05 1/2	+1/4
MAIZE	2.15 1/2	2.16 1/2	2.15 1/2	2.15 1/2	+1/4
SOYBEANS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
BEANS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
PEAS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4

U.S. Futures Prices

Food

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
COFFEE	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
TEA	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
CHOCOLATE	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
PEANUTS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.85 1/2	2.86 1/2	2.85 1/2	2.85 1/2	+1/4
RYE	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
BARLEY	1.05 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.05 1/2	+1/4
MAIZE	2.15 1/2	2.16 1/2	2.15 1/2	2.15 1/2	+1/4
SOYBEANS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
BEANS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
PEAS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4

Financial

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
US TREASURY	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
GOVERNMENT	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
CORPORATE	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
BONDS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
STOCKS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
COMMODITIES	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.85 1/2	2.86 1/2	2.85 1/2	2.85 1/2	+1/4
RYE	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
BARLEY	1.05 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.05 1/2	+1/4
MAIZE	2.15 1/2	2.16 1/2	2.15 1/2	2.15 1/2	+1/4
SOYBEANS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
BEANS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
PEAS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4

Stocks

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
NYSE	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
NASDAQ	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
AMERICAN	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
EUROPEAN	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
ASIAN	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
AUSTRALIAN	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.85 1/2	2.86 1/2	2.85 1/2	2.85 1/2	+1/4
RYE	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
BARLEY	1.05 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.05 1/2	+1/4
MAIZE	2.15 1/2	2.16 1/2	2.15 1/2	2.15 1/2	+1/4
SOYBEANS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
BEANS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
PEAS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4

Commodity Indexes

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT	2.85 1/2	2.86 1/2	2.85 1/2	2.85 1/2	+1/4
RYE	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
BARLEY	1.05 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.05 1/2	+1/4
MAIZE	2.15 1/2	2.16 1/2	2.15 1/2	2.15 1/2	+1/4
SOYBEANS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
BEANS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
PEAS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
WHEAT	2.85 1/2	2.86 1/2	2.85 1/2	2.85 1/2	+1/4
RYE	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
BARLEY	1.05 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.05 1/2	+1/4
MAIZE	2.15 1/2	2.16 1/2	2.15 1/2	2.15 1/2	+1/4
SOYBEANS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
BEANS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
PEAS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4

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Cash Prices

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT	2.85 1/2	2.86 1/2	2.85 1/2	2.85 1/2	+1/4
RYE	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
BARLEY	1.05 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.05 1/2	+1/4
MAIZE	2.15 1/2	2.16 1/2	2.15 1/2	2.15 1/2	+1/4
SOYBEANS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
BEANS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
PEAS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4

London Commodities

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT	2.85 1/2	2.86 1/2	2.85 1/2	2.85 1/2	+1/4
RYE	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
BARLEY	1.05 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.05 1/2	+1/4
MAIZE	2.15 1/2	2.16 1/2	2.15 1/2	2.15 1/2	+1/4
SOYBEANS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
BEANS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
PEAS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4

Floating Rate Notes

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT	2.85 1/2	2.86 1/2	2.85 1/2	2.85 1/2	+1/4
RYE	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
BARLEY	1.05 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.05 1/2	+1/4
MAIZE	2.15 1/2	2.16 1/2	2.15 1/2	2.15 1/2	+1/4
SOYBEANS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
BEANS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
PEAS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4

Closing Prices, July 21

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT	2.85 1/2	2.86 1/2	2.85 1/2	2.85 1/2	+1/4
RYE	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
BARLEY	1.05 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.05 1/2	+1/4
MAIZE	2.15 1/2	2.16 1/2	2.15 1/2	2.15 1/2	+1/4
SOYBEANS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
BEANS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
PEAS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4

Non Banks

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT	2.85 1/2	2.86 1/2	2.85 1/2	2.85 1/2	+1/4
RYE	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
BARLEY	1.05 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.05 1/2	+1/4
MAIZE	2.15 1/2	2.16 1/2	2.15 1/2	2.15 1/2	+1/4
SOYBEANS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
BEANS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
PEAS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4

Country

COUNTRY	1 year	6 months	3 months
Austria	1,575	1,575	1,575
Belgium	1,575	1,575	1,575
Denmark	1,575	1,575	1,575
France	1,575	1,575	1,575
Germany	1,575	1,575	1,575
Greece	1,575	1,575	1,575
Ireland	1,575	1,575	1,575
Italy	1,575	1,575	1,575
Japan	1,575	1,575	1,575
Netherlands	1,575	1,575	1,575
Norway	1,575	1,575	1,575
Portugal	1,575	1,575	1,575
Spain	1,575	1,575	1,575
Sweden	1,575	1,575	1,575
Switzerland	1,575	1,575	1,575
UK	1,575	1,575	1,575
USA	1,575	1,575	1,575
West Germany	1,575	1,575	1,575
Other Europe	1,575	1,575	1,575
Rest of Europe, North Africa and Middle East	1,575	1,575	1,575
Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States and Asia	1,575	1,575	1,575

Paris Commodities

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT	2.85 1/2	2.86 1/2	2.85 1/2	2.85 1/2	+1/4
RYE	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
BARLEY	1.05 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.05 1/2	+1/4
MAIZE	2.15 1/2	2.16 1/2	2.15 1/2	2.15 1/2	+1/4
SOYBEANS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
BEANS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
PEAS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4

London Metals

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT	2.85 1/2	2.86 1/2	2.85 1/2	2.85 1/2	+1/4
RYE	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
BARLEY	1.05 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.05 1/2	+1/4
MAIZE	2.15 1/2	2.16 1/2	2.15 1/2	2.15 1/2	+1/4
SOYBEANS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
BEANS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
PEAS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4

U.S. Money Rates

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT	2.85 1/2	2.86 1/2	2.85 1/2	2.85 1/2	+1/4
RYE	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
BARLEY	1.05 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.05 1/2	+1/4
MAIZE	2.15 1/2	2.16 1/2	2.15 1/2	2.15 1/2	+1/4
SOYBEANS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
BEANS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
PEAS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4

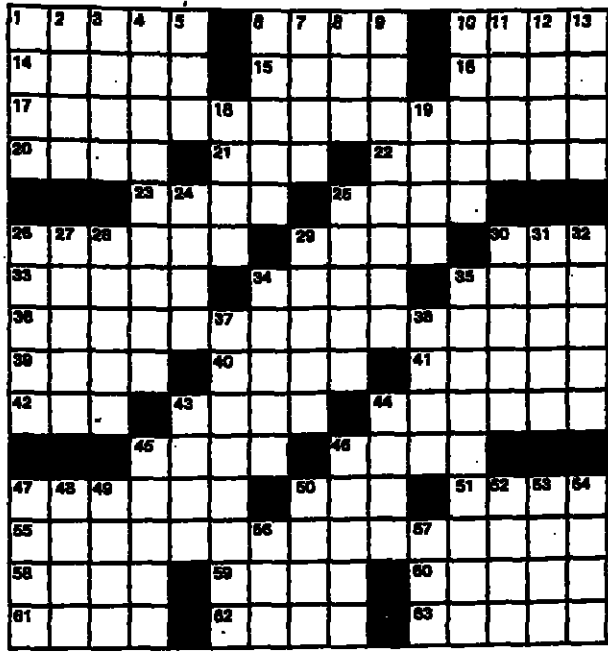
Dividends

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT	2.85 1/2	2.86 1/2	2.85 1/2	2.85 1/2	+1/4
RYE	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
BARLEY	1.05 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.05 1/2	+1/4
MAIZE	2.15 1/2	2.16 1/2	2.15 1/2	2.15 1/2	+1/4
SOYBEANS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
BEANS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4
PEAS	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	+1/4

Luxembourg.....	L
Netherlands.....	N
Norway.....	N
Portugal.....	P
Spain.....	S
Sweden.....	S
Switzerland.....	S
Rest of Europe, North Africa and former French Africa, U.S.A.	
French Polynesia, Middle East	
Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States and Asia.....	



CROSSWORD



- ACROSS**
- 1 Quickly  
6 Aural  
10 White with age  
14 Ship's "ears"  
15 Whistle  
16 A Borgia's husband  
17 N.Y.C. symbol of milling crowds  
20 "Christie," 1930 film  
21 Cuttlefish's camouflage  
22 High turf  
23 Dads' partners  
25 Too  
26 Fret  
28 Robt. —  
29 The shot  
33 Sect or Unit  
34 ———  
35 Stack  
36 "———, 5000," Glenn Miller hit  
38 Ang. 13, e.g.  
40 Composer  
41 Praying figure  
42 ———  
43 Sorry one  
44 Kennedy corners and goes  
45 Kind of swallow
- DOWN**
- 46 Contemptible one  
47 Colorless gas  
50 Sea soarer  
51 Neighbor of Turkey  
55 He thought he could, and he did!  
56 A certain Father  
59 Cutting tools  
60 Chew the scenery  
61 Les Etats-  
62 Group in a flock  
63 Out of bed
- ACROSS**
- 18 Quote  
19 Recess near a chance  
24 Wayside and Thard  
25 Pacify  
26 Part of 8 Down  
27 Noted conductor from Genoa  
28 Aches  
29 Callow conger  
30 Florentine's neighbor  
31 ———  
32 Sermon topics  
34 Fred or Ethan  
35 Models  
37 "———, Top," Cole Porter hit  
38 City in Kansas  
43 Indian princess  
44 Dixie dish  
45 Cotton units  
46 Lock  
47 "———, Brute!"  
48 Slight  
49 Half: Prefix  
50 Dresden's river  
52 Kind of squad  
53 Oppositionist  
54 At no time, to Tennyson  
56 Word with head or line  
57 Teachers' org.

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
ALBANY	71	51	LOS ANGELES	74	54
ALBUQUERQUE	71	51	MADRID	74	54
AMSTERDAM	71	51	MANILA	74	54
ANKARA	71	51	MEXICO CITY	74	54
ANTWERP	71	51	MILAN	74	54
AUCKLAND	71	51	MONTREAL	74	54
BANGKOK	71	51	MOSCOW	74	54
BARCELONA	71	51	MUNICH	74	54
BIRMINGHAM	71	51	NAIROBI	74	54
BOSTON	71	51	NASSAU	74	54
BRUSSELS	71	51	NEW DELHI	74	54
BUCHAREST	71	51	NEW YORK	74	54
BUDAPEST	71	51	NICE	74	54
BUENOS AIRES	71	51	OSLO	74	54
CAIRO	71	51	PARIS	74	54
CHICAGO	71	51	PEKING	74	54
COPENHAGEN	71	51	PRAGUE	74	54
COSTA MESA	71	51	REYKJAVIK	74	54
DALLAS	71	51	RIO DE JANEIRO	74	54
DUBLIN	71	51	ROME	74	54
EDINBURGH	71	51	SAO PAULO	74	54
EL PASO	71	51	SEATTLE	74	54
FRANKFURT	71	51	SINGAPORE	74	54
GENEVA	71	51	SINGAPORE	74	54
HARARE	71	51	SINGAPORE	74	54
HELSINKI	71	51	SINGAPORE	74	54
HONG KONG	71	51	SINGAPORE	74	54
HONOLULU	71	51	SINGAPORE	74	54
ISTANBUL	71	51	SINGAPORE	74	54
JERUSALEM	71	51	SINGAPORE	74	54
LAS VEGAS	71	51	SINGAPORE	74	54
LIMA	71	51	SINGAPORE	74	54
LONDON	71	51	SINGAPORE	74	54

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS	
July 21, 1982	
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose values are based on last prices. The following information is provided for information only: (1) — monthly; (2) — quarterly; (3) — semi-annually; (4) — annually.	
<b>BANK JULIUS BAER &amp; CO. LTD.</b>	<b>UNITED BANK OF SWITZERLAND</b>
(1) Swiss Franc Fund	(1) Swiss Franc Fund
(2) Euro Fund	(2) Euro Fund
(3) Dollar Fund	(3) Dollar Fund
(4) Sterling Fund	(4) Sterling Fund
(5) Japanese Yen Fund	(5) Japanese Yen Fund
(6) Australian Dollar Fund	(6) Australian Dollar Fund
(7) Canadian Dollar Fund	(7) Canadian Dollar Fund
(8) New Zealand Dollar Fund	(8) New Zealand Dollar Fund
(9) Hong Kong Dollar Fund	(9) Hong Kong Dollar Fund
(10) Singapore Dollar Fund	(10) Singapore Dollar Fund
(11) Thai Baht Fund	(11) Thai Baht Fund
(12) Indonesian Rupiah Fund	(12) Indonesian Rupiah Fund
(13) Philippine Peso Fund	(13) Philippine Peso Fund
(14) South African Rand Fund	(14) South African Rand Fund
(15) Botswana Pula Fund	(15) Botswana Pula Fund
(16) Lesotho Pula Fund	(16) Lesotho Pula Fund
(17) Malawi Kwacha Fund	(17) Malawi Kwacha Fund
(18) Mozambique Escudo Fund	(18) Mozambique Escudo Fund
(19) Namibia Dollar Fund	(19) Namibia Dollar Fund
(20) Zambian Kwacha Fund	(20) Zambian Kwacha Fund
(21) Zimbabwe Dollar Fund	(21) Zimbabwe Dollar Fund
(22) Botswana Pula Fund	(22) Botswana Pula Fund
(23) Lesotho Pula Fund	(23) Lesotho Pula Fund
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(77) Zimbabwe Dollar Fund	(77) Zimbabwe Dollar Fund
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(81) Mozambique Escudo Fund	(81) Mozambique Escudo Fund
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(87) Malawi Kwacha Fund	(87) Malawi Kwacha Fund
(88) Mozambique Escudo Fund	(88) Mozambique Escudo Fund
(89) Namibia Dollar Fund	(89) Namibia Dollar Fund
(90) Zambian Kwacha Fund	(90) Zambian Kwacha Fund
(91) Zimbabwe Dollar Fund	(91) Zimbabwe Dollar Fund
(92) Botswana Pula Fund	(92) Botswana Pula Fund
(93) Lesotho Pula Fund	(93) Lesotho Pula Fund
(94) Malawi Kwacha Fund	(94) Malawi Kwacha Fund
(95) Mozambique Escudo Fund	(95) Mozambique Escudo Fund
(96) Namibia Dollar Fund	(96) Namibia Dollar Fund
(97) Zambian Kwacha Fund	(97) Zambian Kwacha Fund
(98) Zimbabwe Dollar Fund	(98) Zimbabwe Dollar Fund
(99) Botswana Pula Fund	(99) Botswana Pula Fund
(100) Lesotho Pula Fund	(100) Lesotho Pula Fund



**JUMBLE.** THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

POREA  
TOSOY  
CHUNAH  
MARROD

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: A " " (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: RODEO DOUSE FUMBLE NATURE  
Answer: What he said when he was told to stop talking "rubbish." — "REFUSE"

**DENNIS THE MENACE**

7-22

"CAN JOEY STAY FOR DINNER? HE'S REAL EASY TO

BOOKS

**UNDER THE APPLE TREE**  
By Dan Wakefield. 342 pp. \$13.95.  
Delacorte, 1 Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

THE time is the late fall of 1941. Artie Garber, who is 10 years old, lives in the small Illinois town of Birney with his parents and his 19-year-old brother, Roy, the football and basketball hero of the local high school. It's an idyllic existence, in a place "where life went on like it was supposed to, with people mostly behaving themselves, working and playing ball and listening to the radio after supper and going to church on Sundays, like God intended." Then the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, and the peaceful little world suddenly changes.

Roy, an indifferent scholar at best, decides to volunteer at once for the Marines in order to escape the embarrassment of failing to graduate as scheduled. In his last weeks at home he falls in love with Shirley Colby, a beautiful and previously unattainable cheerleader, and she with him; when he comes home on leave after basic training their love affair becomes intensely physical, as a curious Artie discovers when he tracks them down at their favorite spooning spot. They become engaged, against the strenuous objections of Shirley's parents; Roy heads off for San Francisco and unknown points east with the intention to his brother to "keep an eye on the future Mrs. Roy Garber for me."

Nostalgic Recreation

Dan Wakefield takes his title from a song achingly familiar to anyone old enough to remember World War II: "Don't sit under the apple tree, with anyone else but me, until I come marching home." The novel, his fourth, is a nostalgic recreation of what life was like on the small-town home front for a 17-year-old girl who desperately misses her fiancé and for the young boy whose "duty" it is to guard her for his brother. It is a recreation of a time when the strains and dislocations of war forced fathers and sons to grow up much faster than they ought to. In other words, the territory will be instantly recognizable to anyone who has read "Summer of '42" or

seen the movie adaptation of it; Wakefield is not exactly guilty of originality. Still, "Under the Apple Tree" is an agreeable and occasionally moving book.

To his credit, Wakefield declines to sentimentalize either the war or the home front. He recalls the "slacking" that took place as the war entered its third and fourth years and Americans found it increasingly difficult to maintain the vigilance and sacrifice that the national effort demanded. Though Roy serves heroically in the South Pacific, there is nothing heroic about the ultimate resolution of his wartime experience; that resolution is, in fact, the most unexpectedly moving part of the novel. War is exhausting and debilitating for all; as the conflict draws to a close, Artie has grown up enough to understand that it is time to move on.

"In the secret, most selfish part of his mind, Artie was glad the A-bomb had ended the war because he was sick and tired of it. He knew he'd remember Pearl Harbor the rest of his life, but it seemed now part of his childhood, along with the patriotic songs and the drives for Bonds and scrap, the rationing stamps and Gold Stars hung in the windows of homes where boys would not return. All that seemed like a dream already, and Artie was ready for the real things of life, like high school and girls."

As that paragraph suggests, the chief weakness of "Under the Apple Tree" is its uncertain narrative tone. At times Wakefield writes in a pre-adolescent boy; at others, in the more distant and mature voice of the omniscient author. It's a problem that almost always vexes the novelist who chooses to write about a child but declines to let the child tell the story, and Wakefield fails to resolve it. On balance, though, "Under the Apple Tree" is a pleasant little book that is appealingly earnest and direct.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

**THE ANATOLIAN**  
By Elia Kazan. 436 pp. \$15.95.  
Knopf, 201 East 52nd St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THERE are moments, especially in the first half of "The Anatolian," when one cannot help thinking that with his sixth try at a novel, Elia Kazan, still better known as a film and theatrical director, has finally gotten the medium under control. There is, for one thing, the vigor and vividness of his characters — to mention but a few of them, the Anatolian himself, Stavros Topouzoglou, a Greek from Turkey who has worked a decade as a poorly paid salesman for a New York rug merchant in order to bring his family to the United States; Althea Perry, the beautiful Protestant girl from suburbia whom the ill-spoken Stavros is drawn to as his passkey to American culture; and old Ferdinand Sarrafian, the charming and mysterious millionaire whom the arrogantly ambitious Stavros sees as his stepping-stone to wealth and power.

There is, for another thing, Kazan's uncanny ear for dialogue. This not only stamps his characters individually, but also helps to bring alive some of the most unusual scenes. Yet even at the best moments, there are subtle hints of technical problems to come. At first, Kazan's complete reliance on dialogue in certain scenes appears in no way enough. It seems at worst merely a manneristic and meaningless shift in narrative tone and at best a useful means of animation, because it forces us to visualize the action exclusively through what the characters are saying.

And at first, Kazan's tendency to lay things on a little thick isn't bothersome. Indeed, we take a certain satisfaction, albeit a shameful one, when in revenge for his mistreatment by her parents, Stavros takes Althea forcibly on her mother's bed while at the same time watching the dreadful woman putter in her garden.

But eventually these tendencies get out of control, and lead to a fatal loss of tone and proportion in the novel's most important scenes. In one of these, we are asked to believe that Stavros can listen to a retirement speech that is about to turn into an attempt on his life and at the same time welcome two compatriots who have just arrived from Greece with the news that one of Stavros' brothers has lost an arm in the guerrilla war against the Turks.

And at the novel's climax, we are offered an aborted wedding, in the wake of which Stavros gets involved in a fight with Ferdinand's chauffeur; Ferdinand bites Stavros on the neck and nearly loses his dentures; the mother of the bride-to-be has been seen Stavros cohabit with her daughter, one of the guests pretends to read the sonnets of Elizabeth Barrett Browning and the groom-to-be pushes himself in the hospital, where everyone is finally reconciled.

Drawing-room Farce

What has begun as an immigrant epic has diminished to drawing-room farce, a cheerless echo of "You Can't Take It With You." Perhaps a camera could make sense of this chaotic activity, but mere dialogue and a minimum of descriptive prose has not.

Also, certain questions remain teasingly unanswered. Who is responsible for Althea's pregnancy? Will Stavros succeed in his commercial invasion of the Middle East? Will the Greeks regain Anatolia from Turkey? Will the British prove reliable in supporting the invasion? Is money really the only key to power in America, or is Stavros too much a victim of hard knocks? And will Kazan learn to give his readers more credit for catching on to the obvious, or will he continue to play to the dullest grounding in his audience?

I have a feeling we are going to learn the answers to these questions. If "The Anatolian" is the sequel to Kazan's first novel, "America, America," can the sequel to "The Anatolian" be far behind? Probably not. And considering the passion and vigor of this latest novel and the fact that, for all its faults, it is still the author's most accomplished work to date, one even looks forward with a modest degree of expectation to whatever is going to happen next.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

**BRIDGE**

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal the final jump to four spades was enterprising, but was based on the assumption that all the high cards in the South hand would play their weight. The strength in partner's diamond suit was particularly encouraging.

Prospects declined sharply when West doubled, hinting at a break. But the double guided South toward the winning line of play. The opening heart lead was won by East, who shifted to the club king. South won with the ace and led a low trump, winning with the queen since West was obliged to duck.

A normal play at this point would have been to lead the spade king, hoping for even breaks. But an even trump break was most unlikely in light of the double, so South took the next four tricks with alternating heart and club ruffs. She then took three rounds of diamonds, ending in dummy, as West followed helplessly.

West was reduced to A-10-9 of

last club. The trump jack was still guarded in the closed hand, and scored the last trick to give the declarer a well-earned contract.

**NORTH**  
♠ KQJ  
♥ QJ74  
♦ A8765  
♣ 8

**WEST**  
♠ A1098  
♥ K82  
♦ J109  
♣ J42

**EAST**  
♠ J3  
♥ A985  
♦ A2  
♣ KQ865

**SOUTH (D)**  
♠ J7542  
♥ 10  
♦ KQ3  
♣ A678

North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding:  
South West North East  
Pass Pass 1♠ 1♠  
1♠ 2♠ 2♠ 2♠  
2♠ 3♠ 3♠ 3♠  
3♠ 4♠ 4♠ 4♠



SPORTS

# Padres Snap Losing Streak With Triumph Over Phillies

**By Staff From Dispatches**  
**SAN DIEGO** — John Montefusco and Luis Delmonico pitched a two-hitter, and Terry Kennedy homered as the San Diego Padres snapped a five-game losing streak Tuesday night with a 2-0 victory over the Philadelphia Phillies.

Montefusco (8-5) retired his first 15 batters. He allowed both hits before leaving in the seventh for a pinch hitter. Delmonico got his ninth strikeout.

Carlton (12-8), seeking his 275th major league victory, lost despite giving up only six hits. His eight

homers by Guerrero, his 18th, and Mike Scioscia, his third.

**Pirates 3, Reds 1**  
In Cincinnati, John Candelaria and two relievers pitched a five-hitter as Pittsburgh extended the Reds' latest losing streak to five games, defeating Cincinnati, 3-1.

**Cubs 5, Astros 3**  
In Chicago, Bobby Molinaro, batting .183, hit a bases-loaded pinch-hit double in the eighth inning to drive in three Chicago runs and beat Houston, 5-3.

**Giants 5, Mets 1**  
In San Francisco, Reggie Smith hit a two-run single as San Francisco scored five times in the third to beat New York, 5-1. The Giants sent 10 batters to the plate that inning. Milt May and Chili Davis both singled in runs, and the fifth run scored when right-fielder Ellis Valentine dropped a fly ball.

**Twins 5, Brewers 3**  
In the American League, at Minneapolis, Kent Hrbek drove in two runs before he was ejected from the game, leading Minnesota to a 5-3 victory over Milwaukee. Jack O'Connor (3) picked up the victory in a game that was halted by a bench-clearing melee in the sixth inning. Mike Caldwell (7-9) was the loser.

**Mariners 6, Yankees 5**  
In New York, Bobby Brown's double and an error by right-fielder Ken Griffey broke a ninth-inning tie and gave Seattle a 6-5 victory over the Yankees, snapping their five-game winning streak.

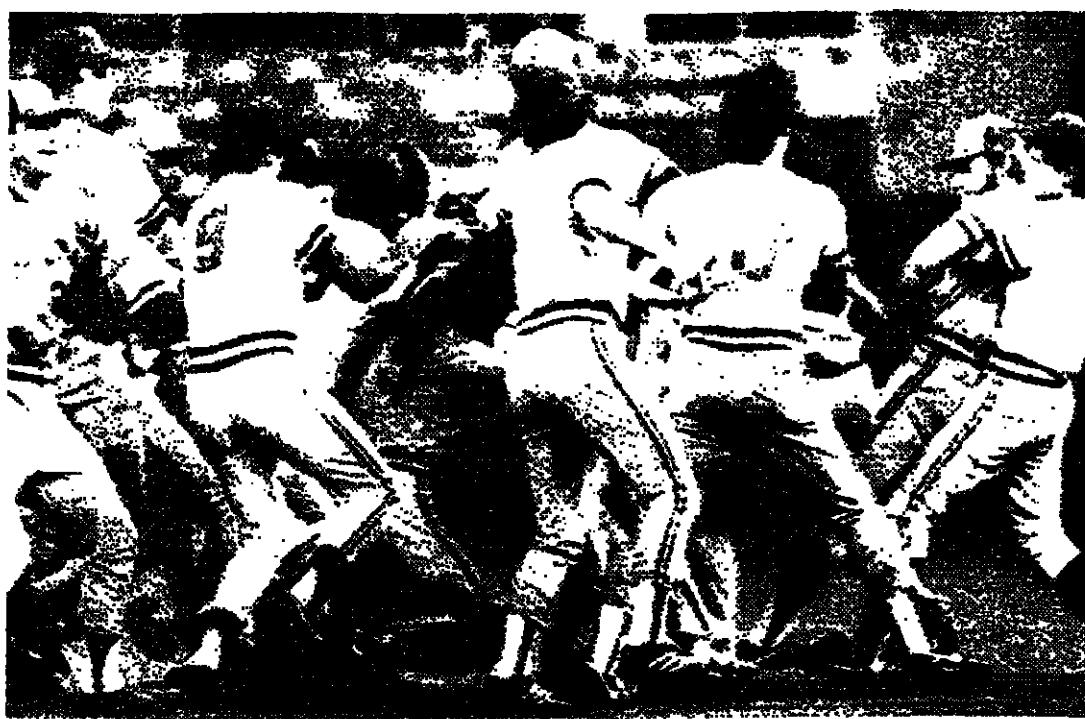
**Tigers 1, White Sox 0**  
In Detroit, Lou Whitaker had three hits and drove in the game's only run to back the four-hit pitching of right-hander Dan Petry as Detroit defeated Chicago, 1-0. The victory was the Tigers' first in their

last eight meetings with the White Sox and their first over LaMarr Hoyt (11-9).

**Blue Jays 9, Royals 2**  
In Toronto, Alfredo Griffin's two-run single highlighted the Blue Jays' four-run fourth inning, and Dave Stieb continued his mastery over Kansas City with a seven-hitter and a 9-2 Toronto victory.

**A's 6, Indians 4**  
In Cleveland, Mickey Klutts batted in two runs to help Oakland snap a six-game losing streak with a 6-4 victory over Cleveland.

**Angels 7, Orioles 4**  
In Baltimore, Fred Lynn hit a homer and drove in three runs, and Rod Carew added three hits and two RBIs for the Angels as California beat Baltimore, 7-4.



A brawl erupted after Robin Yount of the Brewers took out Lenny Faedo, the Twins shortstop, to break up a double play attempt in the sixth inning of the Twins' 5-3 victory over the Brewers.

# McNamara Fired As Reds' Manager; Nixon Takes Over

**The Associated Press**  
**CINCINNATI** — John McNamara was fired Wednesday as manager of the Cincinnati Reds baseball team.

The club president, Dick Wagner, said that Russ Nixon, a Reds coach for seven years and a manager in the Reds farm system from 1970-75, would replace the 50-year-old McNamara, who had managed the Reds since Sparky Anderson was fired prior to the 1979 season.

Nixon said the move happened so quickly that he did not have time to think about it.

He said: "Within the next few hours, I might be able to get my feet back on the ground. In winter ball, I've done just about everything. I think I do deserve it."

Wagner said the decision to make the change was made in Wednesday morning. He talked to Nixon about a half-hour later, and told McNamara minutes after offering the job to Nixon.

"We have 70 games remaining in the season and our work is cut out for us," Wagner said. "Now it is time for our club to go ahead and play like it's capable of playing."

"A managerial change is never an easy move to make. The bottom line in this case is that I feel we are a better ballclub than our record of 34-58 indicates. I've talked with Russ and I feel he is the man for our job."

Nixon, 47, was a major league catcher for 13 years with the Boston Red Sox, Cleveland Indians and Minnesota Twins. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, a Cincinnati suburb, and lives with his family in nearby Williamsburg, Ohio.

During six years in the Reds farm system as manager at Sioux Falls, S.D., and Tampa, Fla., his teams won one championship and finished second three times. He has also managed in Mexico in the winter league.

## SPORTS BRIEFS

### Winnen Captures 17th Leg of Tour

**MORZINE** — Peter Winnen of the Netherlands won the 17th stage of the Tour de France cycling race Wednesday by clocking seven hours, 34 minutes and 20 seconds on the 251-kilometer (156-mile) course that marked the race's last mountainous leg.

Johan van der Velde, another Dutchman, took second place, while Jean-Rene Bernaudeau of France was third. Bernard Hinault of France, who finished sixth, two minutes and 27 seconds later, retained the overall lead that he has held since last Wednesday.

The stage was run in extremely hot weather, causing a large number of riders to abandon the 23-day race that ends in Paris on Sunday. Among those to withdraw was Jostein Wilmann of Norway, who had been ranked 13th in the overall standings after Tuesday's stage.

### Doctors Said to Lose Hope on Fencer

**ROME** — Doctors have given up hope of reviving Vladimir Smirnov, the Soviet fencer star who has been in a coma since Monday when he was pierced through the eye in a match at the World Fencing Championships, Italian television reported.

The broadcast quoted doctors as saying that Smirnov was being kept alive with a life-supporting system. The injury resulted in hemorrhaging from the cerebral ventricles, the doctors said.

### FISA Tribunal Rejects 3 Appeals

**PARIS** — An appeals tribunal of the International Auto Sports Federation has rejected three submissions that could have changed the face of Formula One motor racing.

The tribunal rejected an attempt by British teams to have turbocharged engines ruled illegal and an appeal by Ferrari against the disqualification of the late Gilles Villeneuve from third place in the Long Beach Grand Prix because his car carried an illegal rear wing.

### Teltscher Upset by U.S. Teen-ager

**WASHINGTON** — Jimmy Brown, a 17-year-old American, upset third-seeded Eliot Teltscher, 6-4, 6-2, in the first-round of a Grand Prix tennis tournament here Tuesday.

Brown, last year's No. 1-ranked American junior who has been building an enviable reputation on clay surfaces, took a 4-2 advantage in the second set by breaking Teltscher's serve in the sixth game. Teltscher, who had argued with the umpire and line officials throughout the match, appeared to lose his concentration and never got back in the match.

### Weaver Signs to Fight Top Contender

**NEW YORK** — Mike Weaver has signed to defend his World Boxing Association heavyweight title in September against Michael Dokes, the top contender, it was announced.

Weaver, whose title defense against Randy (Tex) Cobb scheduled for this Sunday in Las Vegas was wiped out when Cobb suffered a badly cut lip last weekend, also has been guaranteed a unification bout against the World Boxing Council champion, Larry Holmes, if he beats Dokes, according to Don King, the promoter.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

## For Most, the Big Time Will Always Be a Dream

### Loyal Baseball Fans in Quad Cities Keep Cheering Minor League Cubs

**By Alice Noble**  
**United Press International**  
**DAVENPORT, Iowa** — The smell of popcorn and hot dogs wafts through John O'Donnell Stadium. A girl in a fancy red jacket and short skirt unfolds metal chairs in the boxes.

It is summertime, minor-league baseball time, in the Quad Cities, where Davenport and Bettendorf in Iowa and Moline and Rock Island in Illinois cluster around the Mississippi River, and where players strive to make the big time and fans treat them as if they already had.

The crowd begins filing in. The organizer butchers a few tunes. At 7 p.m., with enthusiasm, he launches into the Quad City Cubs' theme song.

In the dugout, George Enright, manager, his club riding in first place of the Midwest League's southern division, spits into a small sandbox at his side.

"I've heard it expressed that the main objective is developing talent, not necessarily winning," he says, with careful thought. "My own belief is — you have to win."

The Cubs, the parent club in Chicago, are in last place in their division. But Enright does not intend to let that affect the Class A affiliate in the Quad Cities.

He intends for the Quad City Cubs to stay in contention in the Midwest League. With 12 teams, the Midwest League is the largest of the minor pro leagues. That puts a lot of pressure on these novice players.

Most are fresh out of high school. Some have had a few years of college. Each has a dream — making the big leagues. Few will. Less than 3 percent do.

"The percentages are definitely against you," Enright says. "But it's a dream every kid has always

### No Need for Umpires or Linesmen In Frugal World of Satellite Tennis

**By Neil Arndur**  
**New York Times Service**  
**HUNTINGTON STATION, N.Y.** — There were no umpires or linesmen, unless requested. No scoreboards. Only one can of balls to start a match. One practice court. Housing only for seeded players. Buy your own lunch. Welcome to the wonderful world of professional tennis, son, satellite-style.

The exotic stops for the stars on the Grand Prix men's tour this week are Washington, Kitzbühel (Austria) and Hilversum (the Netherlands). But for Todd Witsken, a promising 18-year-old collegian from Indiana who is trying to build a name and game, and for Bruce Foxworth, a 25-year-old pro trying to improve his ranking and way of living, satellite events are more survival schools than summer camps.

The USTA-Feron's Classic at the North Hollow Hills Racquet Club is among five sanctioned satellite tournaments on the international calendar this week. Others are in Spain, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Canada.

"I wouldn't really call it the minor leagues," said Foxworth, a pro since 1978, whose ranking (260) is not high enough to qualify him for most major tournaments. "There's just a very small line from 100 to 350. Last year, Chip Hooper was ranked 300; now he's in the top 20."

The success stories of Hooper, Mel Purcell and others fuel the hopes of players like Foxworth and Bobby Weise, a 25-year-old pro from New Jersey who has won as much as \$1,000 in a tournament but has yet to win a match in 20 events on the USTA satellite circuit.

"Last year I drew the same guy in the first round of three of four

## U.S. Women Sweep Opening Matches in Federation Cup

**United Press International**  
**SANTA CLARA, Calif.** — Chris Evert-Lloyd and Martina Navratilova swept their singles matches Tuesday night to lead the United States past Indonesia in the first round of the 20th annual Federation Cup tennis tournament.

Evert-Lloyd, who won her 24th straight Federation Cup singles match without a loss, quickly dispatched of Utamiingsih, 6-2, 6-1. The Indonesian surprised Evert-Lloyd early in the match by jumping off to a 2-0 lead before the American gained her composure and her steady game to overwhelm Utamiingsih.

Navratilova's powerful game was too much for Susana Angga-kusuma, who was routed 6-0, 6-0. The Wimbledon champion forced the action on every opportunity and skillfully used a mixture of drop shots and driving forehands to beat the Indonesian in just 45 minutes.

Navratilova and Evert teamed to take the doubles match 6-0, 6-0, over the two Indonesian women to make it a clean sweep for the Americans.

The victory advanced the United States, which has not lost the tournament since 1976, to a second-round match against Mexico.

## After Confessing to Throwing Races, Retired Cyclist Rejoins the Tour de France as a Chauffeur

**By Samuel Abr**  
**New York Times Service**  
**PARIS** — The last time he saw Paris, Alain Meslet's heart was neither young nor gay but troubled. He had just publicly confessed to throwing bicycle races and using illegal drugs, and then, on July 19 last year, there he was, riding in the Tour de France, completing the traditional last laps on the Champs-Élysées and finishing 41st overall in the world's major bicycle endurance race.

At the end of the afternoon, while hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen were cheering Bernard Hinault's victory, Meslet, then 31 years old, retired. His six-year career as a professional ended on the broad and elegant avenue where he had known his only real glory: in 1977 he won the final stage in Paris, crossing the finish line with arms upraised and the sly smile of somebody who has surprised even himself.

The final day's winner is always eclipsed by the finish of the long haul and the anointing of the overall champion; even the daily victory ceremony in which the stage winner is given a bouquet is usually overlooked as some French dignitary presents a Sevres porcelain vase to the overall winner. So Meslet's victory was unsung. But it mattered to him.

"I used to make between 1,500 francs and 1,800 francs [then \$300 to \$350] in each of the criteriums," local races staged throughout the country day and night for weeks after the Tour de France. "In 1977, I reached 2,500 francs, which wasn't bad."

Money means a lot to Meslet. As a professional cyclist with four teams, he sometimes was willing to do anything to make money. And then he slipped away, opening a bicycle shop in his native Brittany, "turning a page," as he put it.

Meslet will be back in Paris on Sunday when the 69th Tour de France completes its 2,188-mile journey (about 3,500 kilometers) from



Alain Meslet, with a new rôle in the Tour de France.

tionally to friends. "It's a nice souvenir," Theilère says.

Meslet does not have a similar souvenir but he came close. "My biggest regret was the championship of France in 1976 at Montauban," he has said. He finished second because, he admits, he threw the race for money.

Meslet revealed this, just before he retired, in an interview with the respected Noël Couédel in the French daily sports newspaper, L'EQUIPE, the primary sponsor of the Tour de France. The interview caused no stir because the next day Hinault won his third Tour de France and, for weeks afterwards, was discussing

to say it because young racers don't pay attention.

"You quit cycling happy?" Couédel pressed.

"Oh yes, very. Without cycling, I would have wound up working in a factory."

Nobody has publicly challenged what Meslet said, so it can be inferred that he spoke truthfully. He insists that he also spoke for many other riders, so it can be assumed that his remarks offer a low-level general insight into the world of professional bicycle racing.

Discussing the 1976 championships, Meslet said: "I was racing with [Guy] Sibille, who was smarter than me. He offered me a lot of money to let him win. I was starting to build a house and I was making 2,500 francs a month, so I was taking a big risk building a house. I accepted the offer of money."

"I'm sorry to have sold out... Instead of the [50,000 francs] I got, I could have made four times that by winning the championship, between the criteriums and a salary increase. I made a mistake."

"Sibille got the best of you," Couédel said, "but later you did the same to others."

"Naturally," Meslet replied. "You have to be cold-blooded and not worry about making friends. I've sold races, but that happens often enough. Last year [1980], for example, I sold my services to anybody who wanted them. I was racing well on the Côte d'Azur and in the Tour of the Tarn but you've got to be a realist. Those are only second-rank races, I wasn't selling the Championship of France."

"I wasn't winning enough and I needed money. Cycling is a nice way to make your living, but it can be deceiving. The sport I like is track and field. It's healthy, it's pleasant to watch and it hasn't been ruined by money."

Then Meslet turned to the use of drugs, a controversial subject in bicycle racing. During the professional season from February to October, riders are exposed to wind, rain and even snow as they log up to 150 miles a day, often in the mountains. They feel tired and they get sick, and often they are treated with some of

the back in Paris



